INSURANCE.
Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO 22- BOMBAY SATURDAY JANUARY 26 1929 ONE ANNA

A BRILLIANT INTRIGUING LOVE COMEDY FARCE!

A hilarious Paramount Picture of Cupid's entanglements—a funny story of the grotesque attempts of a disgruntled husband to find out a co-respondent for taking divorce action against his flirting wife.

TO-NIGHT "GOOD and NAUGHTY" THIS WEEK

Luxurious Palm Beach and the dancing Southern Sea scenes as a delightful background. Featuring the pretty emotional Star POLA NEGRI with TOM MOORE

THE LATEST GAUMONT GAZETTE IN THE PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
26 Jan.	Ranchi ..	Ali vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		13,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	Maloja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
31st Jan.	*Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan,
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
26th Jan.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
28th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
30th "	Bankura ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports
30th "	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
1st Feb.	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
6th "	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

A Sure Cure

for Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

The Atank Nigrah Pills

For particulars write to:—

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulter" Kandi.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.
PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES
Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.
Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name o Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery.....

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR on Rs. 150/- P. M., and a Nurse on Rs. 25/- P. M., for the State Hospital Banswara, with free quarters. Can have good private practice. Experienced Gujrati speaking Hindu ladies preferred. Apply to:—The CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Banswara.

A 31682

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND INTELLIGENT PARSEE MANAGER for a Running Theatrical Co., of good financial standing in Upper India. Apply sharp with Copies of Testimonials to Box No. 2227 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1402

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P S

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to **Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY**, 219, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

A

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—An OFFICE ROOM and GODOWN on ground floor in 47, Apollo Street. Please apply Box No. 2232 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R1416

TO LET—GODOWNS, ROOMS for office and residence "Abba Building," Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao and 3rd Floor, facing Mahomed Building. Hornby Road. Fort. HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, Abba Building, Carnac Road.

C R1366

MEDICAL

BATH DE-EXCELSIOR—Scientific Massage, Hot Air Bath Treatments for Rheumatism, Stiff joint, Malarial, opp. LAWRENCE AND MAYO Hornby Road, 1st floor.

T R1418

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

BOOKS.

SECRETS OF EARNING MONEY at home are reveled in our latest publication "schemes worth sovereigns." A copy will be sent to those enclosing one rupee postal stamps or Rs. 1 4-0 by V.P.P. Orders registered up to February 28th 1929. Apply Box No. 2233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1417

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

A NASH with style and charm that gladdens the eye, luxury that gratifies every taste and a price that suits practically any income. The costly leather upholstrey and the interior trim, with a new folding windshield with a snugly folding burbank top, with Nash design bumpers and bumperettes. A longer car, a more luxurious car, with comfort, safety and satisfaction built into every detail and the power pick-up, speed of high turbulence, high compression performance. Any make of second-hand car exchanged. Sole distributors, AIMILA AUTOMOBILE Co., Queens Road, Bombay.

N 31637

FOR SALE.

DRAWING ROOM SET OF THREE BEAUTIFUL LARGE AND ANCIENT SATSUMA VASES FOR SALE.

A rare opportunity for Lovers of Antic Art.

A very handsome Set of 3 rare and exquisite pieces of Satsuma Art is offered for sale to Lovers of Oriental Art-ware. These large and ancient Japanese Vases would be fitting adornments for princely Drawing Rooms and Salons. Any reasonable offer will be considered. These beautiful pieces can be seen at "SHALEMAR," Hughes Road, Bombay, any time during the day, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.) where further particulars, etc., can also be obtained.

31687

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HAVE YOU WORRIES or TROUBLES of any nature? Send one rupee with particulars for Sensational Mystic Message. Happiness is sure. RATILAL BROTHERS Wankaner, Kathiawar.

T R1414

IMPORTANT FRENCH FACTORY of Indian Gold and Silver Threads seeks after a reliable firm of Commission competent in this trade. Apply Box. No. 2234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

T 31704

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31579

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

LT.-COL. PHIROJSHA JAMSETJEE DAMANIA, DECEASED.

ANY PERSON claiming to be next of kin of Lt.-Col. Phirojsha Jamsetjee Damania, deceased, formerly of the Indian Medical Service, who died at Worthing in the County of Sussex, England, on 13th December, 1928, is requested to communicate with FREDERICK WILLIAM BUTLER, H. M. Coroner for Sussex, 13, Carfax, Horsham, Sussex, ENGLAND.

31701

LAWN TENNIS

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS OF WESTERN INDIA.

Under the Auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd.

13th February to 28th February, 1929. (inclusive).

Gentlemen's Singles
" Doubles
Ladies' Singles
" Doubles
and
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles.

Entries CLOSE on FRIDAY, 8th February, 1929.

Full particulars and entry form can be obtained from:—

W. H. CUMMINGS,
The Hon. Secretary for Tennis,
Bombay Gymkhana Ltd., Bombay.

31598

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estates and effects) of GOVIND VITHAL BHAT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Priest, residing at Kamathipura, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

DATTATRAYA KRISHNA VYAVAHARE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, employed as a Clerk in the General Post Office, and residing at Kamathipura 8th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and grandson of the deceased .. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

17th day of January, 1929.

DATTATRAYA KRISHNA VYAVAHARE,
Petitioner-in-Person.

R1417

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIMBER DURING 1929-30.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of:—

Mixed timbers, i.e., Teak Squares and Logs, Indigenous timbers other than Teak, Teak or Lauan Boards and Indigenous hard wood boards, during the year 1929-30.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, and Specifications, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per copy, which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the Envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Timber during the year 1929-30." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 20th February, 1929.

5. The result of the Tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN.
Agent,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, dated 22nd January, 1929.

31686

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of VANMALI VIRJI, a Merchant, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant. Deceased.

Bai CHAMPAVATI, widow of the deceased, of Bombay, Hindu, Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this seventeenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-nine, and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

17th day of January, 1929.

Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

31705

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-25 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VANKA MOHOLLA OR COLBHAT LANE.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody, Ranchhoddas and Co., Soileitors, High Court, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Vanka Moholla or Colbhat Lane, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-five square yards and ninety-four upon one hundredth of square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 225, New No. 1728, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 157, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3194, 95, and Street Nos. 5 and 1, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the 1st Colbhat Lane or Vanka Moholla, on or towards the West by the 2nd Colbhat Lane or Vanka Moholla, on or towards the South by the property of Khurshedbai, widow of Dosabhai Merwanji Dalal, and on or towards the North by a lane or passage, a moiety of which belongs to the house on the other side thereof, formerly belonging to Dossabhai Jamshedji and now belonging to Behramji Darabshaw Nariman and the other moiety whereof belongs to the premises offered for sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Malvi, Mody Ranchhoddas and Co., Solicitors, at their Office at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS,
136, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE "HOMSTEAD" AT MOUNT MARY ROAD (NEAR THE STEPS), BANDRA.

Sale on SUNDAY, THE 27TH INST. AT 10-30 IN THE MORNING.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction as above the household property of Miss Menesse and others consisting of:—Old style blackwood carved furniture comprising side tables, side boards, wardrobes, cupboards, glass door curio cupboards and writing table, also chesterfield settees and easy chairs, teapoys, easy and low chairs, one fancy carved side table, palm and figure stands, revolving book cases, writing bureau, dining table and chairs, side boards, iron and wooden bedsteads, chest of drawers, almyrahs, reclining sofas, one folding wash hand and dressing stand, folding portable cupboards, glassware, crockery, utensils and similar other household goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared immediately after the sale is over.

Goods on view.

Catalogues may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MARBLE AND ALABASTER GOODS AND ONE MAGNIFICENT AUTOMATIC ORCHESTRA ORGAN.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 120, Apollo Street, Fort.

By order of the Bank concerned.

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A Race for a Wife
A Reckless Owner
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The Steeplechaser
A Gamble for Love
Beating the Favourite
The Head Lad
A Turf Conspiracy
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Romance—Love at first sight—an assumed identity—a double impersonation—plots and stratagems escape and capture off with the masks!—
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THE PICTURE EVERY WIFE WANTS TO SEE.

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in 18 Stupendous Reels.
THIRD GLORIOUS WEEK.

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A Vivacious Sparkling Frenchy Farce
Featuring
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TO-DAY and During THIS WEEK
Aryan Film Co.'s (Poona)
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Featuring
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The picture while depicting the staggering feats of a dacoit will thrill your hearts. The Sensational tale of a young girl abducted by a gang of rogues will open your eyes to the dangers of trusting a man without knowing him thoroughly.
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4 SHOWS DAILY at 5, 7, 9 & 11. Extra shows on Saturday and Sundays at 3 p. .

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Play the chief role.
TO-DAY is the day for cancelling all your other engagements and for deciding to visit
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TIME:—5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M. EXTRA SHOW Sat. and Sunday at 3 P. M.
The special scenes of actual military parade, scout rally, university corps, the athletic feats from Baroda Gymnasium School of Prof. Rao and many other thrilling pieces will give you the most pleasant entertainment.

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Imperial's Greatest and Costliest Super Production
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Directed by M. BHAVNANI. Story by A. S. DESAI.
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CLAN INFLUENCES IN AFGHANISTAN

—:o:—

ANTECEDENTS OF BACHA-I-SAKAO

"The latest reports from Afghanistan are that it is more likely than not that the once kingdom of Afghanistan will be parcelled into three Amirates; Ghazi Habibullah, (Bacha Saqqa) at Kabul, Ahmad Ali Khan at Jalalabad, and ex-King Amanullah at Kandahar. The sequel is natural, and not unexpected, after the disintegration of society in Afghanistan, with the loosening of the machinery of the central government, says "An Afghan" in the "Daily Chronicle" (Delhi):—

In reviewing the kaleidoscopic happenings of Afghanistan people are apt to ignore the keystone fact of its political make-up. They forget that to an Afghan, loyalty to the country or to the Crown does not carry him far. His allegiance to his particular clan is the thing that counts. His clan right or wrong—this is the sentiment that matters on the other side of the Khyber. Anyone who wants to diagnose the Afghan situation correctly must keep this fact clearly in mind.

No doubt to a priest-ridden race, "Islam in danger" is a powerful cry, but there is more in it to-day in Afghanistan than meets the eye.

A RUSE.

It may not be discernible to a superficial observer, but the fact remains that the mullah-inspired revolt of the Shinwaris, and other nonDurrani tribes—against the alleged ultra-modern tendencies of Amanullah Khan, is more of a move to throw off the hated Durrani yoke and establish their own instead, than a bid to save the "tottering fabric of Islam" in their midst. It is a clever 'ruse' on the part of the Shinwaris.

Talking of the much maligned reforms, what do they amount to? Abolition of purdah. It may be surprising to hear that purdah never prevailed in Afghanistan. Short of taking part in actual fighting, and even that too, sometimes, woman has been doing everything in King Amanullah's country. Ask an Afghan, "well, Agha, who tills your soil, draws your water and carries your burden"? "Who else save the woman," he will say, I paid three thousand for her."

Scrutinise too closely, but not without proper knowledge all the alleged objectionable State-introduced reforms, and it must be owned that really they are not of such a drastic character that any great fuss need have been made. We must seek elsewhere for the cause of the recent upheavals that cost Amanullah his throne.

APPEAL TO THE CLANS.

If one reads between the lines of Amanullah's recent activities at Kandhar this view will be reinforced. What policy lay behind his hoisting the royal standard at the Palace at Kandahar and then lowering it? It was an appeal to the formidable clan instinct of the twelve hundred thousand Durrani warriors. "Why should I hoist the royal flag when I am no more King?" How much moving eloquence is contained in these few words?

It should not surprise anybidy if in a week or so Amanullah makes a bold bid for the Kabul throne at the head of his Durrani clansmen, and the scramble that is going to follow in the coming weeks, will be more like the English Wars of the Roses than the Continental Lutheran ones.

As for the Shinwari confederates some have joined for the Pathan love of loot, others have been taken in by the camouflaged cry of "Islam in danger—" but more out of hate for the dominating tribe—the Durranis—just as France sided with Poland against Germany.

WHO IS BACHA SAQQA?

Speaking of Bacha Saqqa, and his emergence as a saviour of Islame traditions; half of the domance of his recent career is lost when it is observed that he is no more a water carrier than you or me. People have been carried away by the word "Saqqa" in his name. Saqqa no doubt is a Persian equivalent for the word "water carrier" but the fact remains that the man has probably not handled "water bags" once in his lifetime.

He comes of a noble Syed family, members of which carry on "Piri muridi" (make disciples). The disciples of his holy family are counted by thousands and are dispersed throughout the wide province of Kabul and Jalalabad; hence the talisman like influence he wields on the Afghan child mind. He himself, is a military engineer by profession and for some time held a commission in Amanullah's Army, before he became an outlaw, for some reason or the other, which it is not worth while to mention. It may as well be observed that his father, too, held responsible posts in Afghanistan's regular Army. Thus the hero of the hour combines in him spirituals as well as military traditions, and this explains his sudden rise to fortune.

AMANULLAH'S POLICY.

The future is in the laps of the gods. Nobody can hazard any definite opinion, but one thing is certain—Amanullah's last bid for power. He is biding his time. His "abdication" in favour of his brother Inayatullah Khan, was no doubt a clever stroke of diplomacy. It saved him the humiliation of facing Bacha Saqqa, under awkward and perhaps dangerous circumstances, but it did not deceive anybody. Amanullah is not the man to "abdicate" so cheaply.

Now let us see how they stand, and what are the chances for or against Ghazi Habibullah, otherwise "Bacha" Saqqa seems to be more happily situated. He commands the strategic position of Kabul with its arsenal and military stores, not to count what it means to possess the once capital of a kingdim. Moreovr, he is the man to whom the malcontents of Amanullah's regime look for patronage and support. Apart from that, he can very easily exploit the formidable family prejudices of the Afghan royal family to his personal advantage.

Sardar Omar Khan of Allahabad may not have been appointed Military Governor of Kabul, as the rumour has it, but it is to Bacha Saqqa at Kabul that Sardar Omar would have gone rather than to his blood-enemies, though kinsmen, at Kandahar. Last but not least Amanullah's rapidly-westernising policy has given a hadle, but one that is not as powerful as imagined, to Baccha Saqqa and he is sure to make the utmost use of it.

TRIANGULAR STRUGGLE.

But the fight is not two sided, it is triangular. Sardar Ahmad Ali Khan of Jalalabad is deaming of the amenities of Paghman which weakens the chances of Bacha Saqqa and proportionately improves the position of Amanullah, who would be busy inciting the Durranis to action, appealing to their deep rooted clannish prejudices. Besides the reaction against an upstart's rule which is sure to set in at Kabul, and elsewhere may probably lead Amanullah back to the Kabul throne. Let us see who emerges victorious Amanullah, the better brain; or Ghazi Habibullah, the mob leader."

OFFENCE IN MURDER TRIALS

—:o:—

WHAT BARRISTERS MAY SAY

Subjects of interest to the lay public as well as to the legal profession are dealt with in the annual statement of the General Council of the Bar, which will be presented at the annual meeting in the Inner Temple Hall. The Attorney General (Sir Thomas Inskip) will preside.

The Council report that a delicate problem confronted it in the matter of an appeal by a barrister for its ruling on his speech in defence of a client indicted for murder. This speech contained an exhortation to the jury to keep in mind that a human life depended on their verdict and that their verdict might be irrevocable, and the introduction of these matters was condemned in strong terms by the Court.

The Council considered that counsel for the defence should be allowed a freedom of action in respect of his speeches which the importance of the occasion warrants. Upon careful consideration of the exact phraseology used, as reported by the official shorthand writer, the Council were of opinion that the wording did not go beyond the latitude that it feels should be allowed, and intimated this opinion to the judge concerned.

"FREE ADVICE" IN THE PRESS.

The attention of the Council was called to "the increasing practice of legal journals advising, or professing to advise, their subscribers on points of law arising in actual practice. Recently, also, a firm of publishers has offered gratuitous advice on conveyancing questions to all subscribers to one of its publications.

"It is not known whether the advice given in these cases is supplied by members of the Bar, but it is believed that in some cases the advice is represented to the client as being counsel's opinion." This subject has been considered by the Council on several occasions, and it has resolved that it is contrary to professional etiquette for a barrister to answer legal questions in newspapers or periodicals, whether for a salary or at ordinary literary remuneration—(1) where his name is directly or indirectly disclosed or liable to be disclosed, or (2) where the questions answered have reference to concrete cases which have actually arisen or are likely to arise for practical decision."

CLERGYMAN-BARRISTER.

Among questions relating to professional conduct and practice was that of a barrister called to the Bar in 1895 and subsequently admitted to holy orders, who inquired whether he was entitled to practise at the Bar. The matter was referred to the joint committees of the four Inns, who reported that for a clerk in holy orders to act as such and at the same time to practise at the Bar would be entirely contrary to the intention and spirit of consolidated regulations.

In the course of the year reference was made by a member of the local Bar in a provincial town to the fact that barristers were being canvassed by the publishers to have their names entered in a new classified trades telephone directory. A protest was made against the practice of including the names of barristers in classified trade directories, and the publishers, on being reminded by the Council of a similar objection on the occasion of the publication in 1923 of the London Buff Book, undertook to delete the names of barristers from these directories as early as possible.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Since we wrote our report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	March	May	October
New York 16/1/29	20.35	20.37	19.62
Do. 23/1/29	20.08	20.10	19.50
	—.27	—.27	—.12
	March	May	October
Liverpool 16/1/29	10.46	10.50	10.24
Do. 23/1/29	10.27	10.33	10.10
	—.19	—.17	—.14

We have had another week of dull uninteresting markets with very small fluctuations. Even the Ginning Report which was published yesterday failed to bring about much change in values. This report which is the second last of the season stated that the quantity ginned prior to 16th January was 13,892,000 bales. As the last crop estimate was 14,373,000 it looks as if the Final Ginners report due on 20th March will confirm the above crop estimate. The supply of American cotton for the season is now practically settled and the future course of the market will be governed by demand and/or prospects for the next crop. In the meantime the trade has shewn willingness to secure supplies whenever near month Futures quotations decline below 20 Cents. On the other hand the trade is refusing to follow advances. Speculators are quet. They are afraid to go short owing to the attitude of the trade and they also find a difficulty in advancing prices as it is realised that any advance over the present level so early in the season would probablp lead to a record acreage for the next crop. It appears as if we shall have very little price movement in the near future.

Like the American markets the local market has been moving within very narrow limits. Local quotations have declined about Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 over the week. Exporters have reported a moderate demand both from the Continent and the Far East, but the amount of turnover has not been large enough to bring any encouragement to our local speculative market which is heavily long of the Broach Contract. We think these speculators would be well advised to get rid of their holdings before the Broach crop moves so as to allow prices to come down to a level at which sufficient export demand would be attracted to prevent the record accumulation of stocks with which Bombay is now faced. Since yesterday evening there are signs of nervousness amongst local tired bulls as the Ginners' Report has failed to bring the support from America for which they had hoped.

There is little fresh news to be reported about the local Mill labour position. On the surface it would appear as if conditions are more settled, but it is impossible to forecast what will happen when the report of the Enquiry Committee is issued. As stocks of local Mills are decreasing they have been taking a little more interest in our market.

The offtake of ready cotton during the week has been larger due probably to the fact that this is our heavy export month.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Jan. '24.

In the share market to-day a steady feeling prevailed in jutes at the opening and as the session advanced, prices hardened on speculative buying and some outside support was forthcoming. In coals, on good buying enquiry, a firmer tendency asserted itself. In teas, with sellers practically out of the market very little business was done. In miscellaneous section the volume of transactions put through was small and there were no special features. Rubbers, however indicated further improvement in tone. Government securities were firmer than they were yesterday Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper 73/3, 4 per cent. loan 1960/70, 84/14, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 104/9, 6 per cent. bonds 1921 102/11, 6 per cent. bonds 1932 103/11.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 352.

Railways:—Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway pref. 92, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 93.

Jutes:—Alliance 639, Auckland 353, Barnagore 312, Caledonian 830, Clive 41/4, Delta 640, Empire 65/8. Fort William 466, Gourepore ord. 475, Hooghly pref. 16/12, Howrah 55/4, Hukumchand ord. 25/4, Kamarhatty ord. 734, Kanknarrah 616, Kelvin ord 925, Khardah ord. 628, Lawrence 779, Lothian 620, Nahati 673/8, National 33/4, Presidency 12/8, Reliance pref. 123, Standard 52; Union 807, Waverley 9/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 6/4, Bengal 402, Bengal Nagpore Coal 60, Bokaro and Ramghur 12/12, Bhulanbararee 18, Burra Dhemo 5/5, Burrakur 14/2, Deoli 12/14, Equitable 20/14, Ghusick and Muslia 6/8, Jainty Central 1/5, Kalapahari 17/8, Raneegunge 28/4, Samla Collieries 5/4, Searsole 1/9, Standard 57/8, Sudamdih ord. annas 7, Union 21/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 12/8, Dacca Electric 19, Patna Electric 17/4, Britannia Building and Iron 5/8, Indian Iron and Steel 16/10, Madan Theatres 5/4, Bengal Paper ord. 43/10, Mathurapore Zemindary 2/10, Midnapore Zemindary 137

Teas:—Naga Hill 17/4, Tezpore 12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was 1s. 6-1/32d. and demand bills were 1s. 6-1/16d.—A. P.

INDIAN GARRISION AND DUTY COMPANIES

GOVT. OF INDIA'S SCHEME

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Government of India have recently sanctioned a scheme for the reorganisation and distribution of Indian Garrison and Duty Companies to be formed on mobilisation. The role of these Garrison Companies is to replace units of the Field Army for garrison and other duties in the larger military stations throughout India and Burma when such units are withdrawn on mobilization, while the role of the Duty Companies will be to perform routine duties in a training battalion, such as are normally performed in peace by duty men attached from Active Battalions. Their formation in war will thus effect the relief of regular personnel for more active employment.

All ex-Indian officers and ex-soldiers, including exreservists, whether discharged or pensioned, will be eligible for re-employment or reenrolment in Indian Garrison or Duty Companies, provided that they bear a good character and are medically fit for service in India or Burma Officers and men, except ex-reservists and pensioners, who are medically fit for service in the Field will not be accepted, as this might affect detrimentally recruiting for the fighting services.

RE-EMPLOYMENT.

Ex-Indian officers will be re-employed in the permanent rank held by them on retirement. They will, however, be employed with due consideration to their rank and seniority, in the duties for which they are considered suitable by the Officer Commanding Training Battalion to which they are affiliated and will receive the pay and allowances of the appointment held as received by the incumbents of similar appointments in permanent units. Ex-Indian Non-Commissioned Officers and Men will be re-employed in the rank considered most appropriate to their previous rank and to their qualifications at the time of re-employment. Service will be for two years or such less period as services are required from date of re-employment or reenrolment but it may be further extended in the case of approved Indian officers and Indian other ranks if the Field Army remains mobilised. Garrison companies will not be employed on field service or beyond the frontiers of India and Burma. Whilst actually employed, Indian officers and other ranks of Indian Garrison and Duty Companies will be entitled to emoluments of Pay of rank at Indian Infantry rates plus pension already earned, plus good service or good conduct pay. Service with Garrison and Duty companies will count as qualifying service for pension in cases where a pension has not already been earned, but in no case will such service be permitted to count towards any increased rate of pension where pension has already been earned.

MATERNITY BENEFITS TO WOMEN IN FACTORIES

MINUTES OF DISSENT TO THE BILL

Messrs. Lalji Naranji and J. B. Petit, two members of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the employment of women in factories some time before and some time after confinement and to provide for the payment of maternity benefit to them have signed the report of the Committee subject to minutes of dissent.

MR. NARANJI'S MINUTE.

Mr. Lalji Naranji in his minute of dissent says:—

When the principle of the Bill was accepted by the House it was understood that any burden sought to be thrown by the Maternity benefits proposed to be given to the employees, would be solely borne by the State, or by the State, the Municipality and the employer, but the Select Committee has thrown the whole liability on the employer only. He therefore suggests that Clause 5 should be changed making the State, the Municipality and the employer liable in equal shares towards the benefits proposed to be conferred. Mr. Lalji Naranji is further of the opinion that if the newly-born child does not survive the mother, then no benefit should be given to any one under Clause 7. He states in conclusion that in Clause 10, the penalty suggested upon the employer, viz., Rs. 500, is excessive, and should be limited to Rs. 50 only.

MR. PETIT'S MINUTE.

Mr. J. B. Petit, M.L.C., in his minute of dissent says that he is unable to agree to the principle underlying the Bill and is not in favour of the methods proposed by the Select Committee for putting that principle into effect. His main objections to the Bill are:—

(1) That it is the function of the State to provide maternity benefits and not the function of employers.

The Draft Convention adopted at Washington, enjoined that the benefits to be paid to women in connection with their confinement should be provided either out of public funds, or by means of a system of State insurance. The Bill, however, goes even beyond the provisions of the Draft Convention and requires industrial employers to pay for the maternity benefits for women employed in industries.

The Bill in the form in which it has emerged from the Select Committee absolutely flouts this principle, since it seeks to impose the whole cost of maternity benefits on employers, a principle which has been accepted by no other country. Legislation dealing with maternity benefits should apply to the whole of India and to all classes of labour.

Ensuing Municipal Election.

WE have opened this special column for the benefit of the candidates for the ensuing Ward Elections of the Municipality of Bombay. The names of the candidates, the wards which they will contest and the Symbols given to them by the Municipal Commissioner will be published in this column and the charges will be Rs. 10 per insertion.

The blocks must be supplied by the candidates.

Name of the Candidate.	Ward.	Symbol.
KANJI DWARKADAS	"A" (Fort and Harbour)	"Tree"
LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Man.
NARAYANLAL BANSILAL	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Ganpati
MOHMAD ALI ALLABUX	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Motor Car

Narayanlal Bansilal's appeal to the voters of C Ward.

Friends,

On the advice of many well-wishers of the country, I am seeking election as a Congress Candidate to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from "C" Ward at the ensuing election in January 1929. It shall be my endeavour to do all that is possible to promote your interests and welfare. I am seeking election only with a view to serve you. I request you to give me the chance of serving you by returning me to the Corporation by giving me your solid votes and also the votes of your friends.

Yours sincerely,
NARAYANLAL BANSILAL.

Mohmad Ali Allabux's Appeal.

To

THE VOTERS OF "C" (BHULESHWAR) WARD.

Dear Sirs,

I beg to inform you that I am standing as a candidate in the General Election for the Bombay Municipal Corporation to be held on the 29th instant and in doing so I fervently hope that you will oblige me by casting all your votes in my favour.

Throughout the period that I had the honour to serve the cause of the city through the Municipal Corporation, I have always studiously respected the religious susceptibilities of all the various classes of this Great City. I need not inform you that I was one of those who cast their votes against the much talked of "One Cap" resolution.

Let me assure you that in case I am re-elected I shall do my best, as I have always done, to serve the cause of the rate-payers of the City.

My symbol is "MOTOR CAR."

Yours faithfully,
MOHMAD ALI ALLABUX.

Kanji Dwarkadas's Appeal.

To

THE VOTERS OF "A" WARD.

I am seeking re-election to the Municipality from the "A" Ward, which I have represented since the year 1922. During the seven years that I have been a member, I have, among other things, taken keen interest in questions relating to

(1) THE HIGH INFANT MORTALITY and INFANT WELFARE
(2) The provision of better facilities for WOMEN during the critical priod of CHILD-BIRTH.
(3) The SUPPRESSION OF BROTHELS and other SOCIAL PURITY QUESTIONS and
(4) The proper facilities for the treatment of venereal diseases

I hope, I may count on your support, which would enable me to continue the work I am doing.

My symbol is "TREE."

KANJI DWARKADAS.

To,

The V[illegible] of "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward.

Friends,

Of all the [illegible] election, am I not the best abused party.

Inquire w[illegible] vote for me—the "MAN" (my Symbol) who works hon[illegible]ously, without fear, frowns or favours.

LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLE.

N. Y. March highest 20.18 (opening) lowest 20.01 (2-57 p.m.)

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co.'s report give the following extract from their Liverpool friends' market letter dated 9th January:—

"As regards the next acreage, it seems improbable that this will exceed last season's viz., 47,000,000 acres. It might be advantageous to reduce the acreage, and thereby give more attention to the cultivation of the crop, especially after May and June, when the fields are grassy, and require more labour than is available. The final yields as compared with the acreage planted, have been unsatisfactory for many years past, and we hardly think that this can be rectified in one season consequently, unless conditions during the next growing season are ideal, we may be faced with another small crop.

Statistically, the present position is a strong one, and although most operators are apathetic, we believe that attention will be paid to the article

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable D/- 24th Inst. (10.15 A.M.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Favour the Bull side for a long shot, and recommend conservative purchases on all breaks."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegrams from Liberpool friends, dated 24th Jan. 1929.

MELLOR AND FENTION.

"We favour buying in anticipation of an advance. We are "Confident" of better p'rices eventually."

HORNBY HEMELRYK & CO.

"New York cables:—Wall Street South selling but some trade demand."

From New York:—"Quiet and a shade easier. Less buying power, but there is no disposition to sell. Piece goods and yarn markets fair business has been done, but prices are not satisfactory."

Reuter:—"Market was comparatively steady until closing, when suddenly declined on liquidation and Southern selling."

very shortly, and therefore advise purchases at about present levels."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee give the following extract from their Liverpool friends' market letter dated 2nd January:—

"There are no new features in the market at the moment. All one can say is that the undertone keeps steady and that the trade continues to take large quantities every week, which, however, is more or less counteracted by the still big crop movement, so much so that the visible supply is on the increase, the total now being about the same as last year. Receipts, however, will soon fall off, which will lead to a strengthening of the statistical position, and when this occurs prices will probably firm up. At any rate, with the January long liquidation now out of the way prices are not likely to decline much, and we would certainly favour purchases on all depressions.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 24.

March	20.01—.07
May	20.00—.10
July	19.65—.10
October	19.12—.08
December	19.52—.05
Middling Spot	20.30—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 24.

March	19.38—.06
May	19.39—.07
Middling Spot	19.13—.07

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 24.

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

March	20.08
May	20.08
July	19.70

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	20.95
May	20.04
July	19.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 24.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	24,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

	Opening	Closing.
January	10.28	10.24 plus .03
February		10.25 plus .04
March	10.33	10.32 plus .05
April		10.33 plus .05
May	10.40	10.38 plus .05
June		10.34 plus .05
July	10.37	10.35 plus .05
August		10.28 plus 05
September		10.22 plus .06
October	10.18	10.16 plus .06
November		10.12 plus .06
December		10.12 plus .06
January		10.09 plus .07
Middling Spot		10.52 —.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan 24.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

Scinde Fully Good	7.30—.05
Scinde Fine	7.55—.05
Scinde Superfine	7.80—.05
Bengal Good	7.65—.05
Bengal Fully Good	7.30—.05
Bengal Fine	7.55—.05
Oomra Good	7.65—.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.95—.05
Oomra Fine	8.25—.05
Broach Fully Good	8.75—.05
Broach Fine	9.00—.05
Broach Superfine	9.25—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

January	18.50 plus .02
February	18.55 plus .05
March	18.75 plus .02
April	18.75 plus .02
May	18.92 plus .02
June	18.89 plus .02
July	19.05 plus .05
August	19.05 plus 05
September	19.02 plus .05
October	18.97 plus .05
November	18.88 plus .07
December	18.87 plus .06
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.15

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 24.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers £9-7-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—
Jan./Feb. Shipment sellers £17-17-6.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:
Jan./Feb. shipment to Hull and Continent paid £18/7/6.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 24.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.40-1/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-5/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed.
T.T. Milan on London	92.67
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	124.09
T.T. London on Pargue	163.87

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 24.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£22-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London register)	£147-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£59-1/2
Eastern Bank	£9-7/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£91-3/8
Conversion Loan	£80
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£101-5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£54
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61-5/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£71-1/2
Consols	£56-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£95-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 24.

Demand Bills	484.56

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 24.

Copper, English Best Selected,	£77-5/8
Copper, Braziers,	£87-3/4
Yellow Metal,	£69
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots,	£221-1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Jan. 24.

Total Bullion,	£158,300,000
Public Deposits,	£ 16,9000,000
Other Deposits,	£ 98,300,000
Government Securities,	£ 49,500,000
Notes and Coin,	£ 58,000,000
Notes in Circulation,	£355,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities, 50.33 p.c.	

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 24.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 64 lb. Cargoes, 44/6 January. S'ment. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 43/9 Jan.-Feb. S'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 46/9 February. S'ment. Liverpool. Paid.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels, No offering.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25. C. & F. Calcutta.
Julp/Sept. per cwt., 12/4-1/2
Oct/[illegible]., per cwt., 12/6
C. Bombay.
[illegible] per cwt., 12/5-3/4
Karachi.
per cwt., 12/6-1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 24.

[illegible] is quiet.
26
26-1/6

GOLD.

London, Jan. 24.

[illegible] oz. £4.4:11-1/2

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

The local market opened at Rs. 356/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and ruled quiet with little business. Liverpool opened 4 points lower and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	355	4	0
Oomra March	317	0	0
Bengal March	272	8	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

The forward market opened at Rs. 355/10 and improved to Rs. 356/8 on local buying. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	356	4	0
Oomra Mar.	318	4	0
Bengal Mar.	272	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

January	273.10—2.10
April	240.90—0.20
July	235.10—0.50

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

	To-day	Total
F.G. M.G. Bengal	500	11,500
Fine M.G. Oomra	1,100	13,300

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Bengal 273 March
Broach 356 A/M.
Oomra 318 March

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	284	279	271	264
Sindh	286	281	273	266
Punjab	281	276	268	261
Rajputana	284	279	271	264
Oomra No. 3	327	322	316	306
C. P. No. 1	347	342	336	326
C. P. No. 2	337	332	326	316
Khandesh			294	284

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan 25.

200 Currimbhai Mill Cambodia 410
200 Japan T. & Co. Mathia 280/281
200 Currimbhai Mill Comptah 351
100 Moon Mill Ujjain 325
100 Do. Shenabad 318
200 Ralli Bros. Pandharpur 300
200 Do. C. P. No. 1 325
200 Do. Arvi 322
200 A. Damodar Berar 255
100 E. D. Sassoon Mill Harda 300
100 Elphinstone Mill Nimbahera 240
200 Mithabhai Nathoo Khandesh 278/280
300 G. G. Kesha & Co. Yeotmal 320-1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

	New ready Red leafy	Now ready Average
Bengal Superfine	275	.....
Bengal Fine	270	.....
Bengal F.G.	265	230/35
Sindh/Punjab Line	270	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	265	.....
Wordha-Hinghat Fine	325	310/15
Nagpur Fine	330/32	315/17
Yeotmal Fine	320	307/15
Arvi Fine	320	307/10
Amraoti Fine	315	305
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	285/95
Mulkapur Fine	300	275
Khanuesh Fine	290	260
Muthia Fine	275	265
Muthia F.G.	270	255
Nanded/Purnal F.G.G.S.	330/35	300
Purna F.G.G.S.	320/25	300
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	315	300
Indore/Ujjain Fine	310	300
Burwah Sanavad Fine	310	295
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	Old
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	305
Cambodia	390	375
Miraj/Sangli	.....	340/45
Compta Good	.....	340/45
Jinja	.....	510

LONDON RUBBER.

New York, Jan 24.

Smoked Sheet. Standard, Ribbed, lb.
Spot 0/11 Sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 24.

Interest, Day to day Loans	4-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 24.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment nominal £19-7-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Apl./May shipment nominal £18-7-6.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment Hull sellers £15/15/0.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers £19-15-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 24.

Linseed Oil naked London, cwt:—
Feb./Apl. delivery buyers 28/1 1/2.
Linseed Oil naked London, cwt:—
May/Aug. delivery sellers 28/6.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 24.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 18-1/4.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, 25

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Jan.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T. T. 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 124 1/8
Banks Buying 60 days 121-1/8

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 173

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 25 inst.
London Japan 1/10 3/8 24th inst.
London/Paris 124.10 24th inst.
London Belgium 34.90 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21 24th inst
London Italy 92.70 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4.11 1/2 24th inst. £4.4.11 1/2 23rd inst.
Silver London Ready 26 24th inst. 26 1/16 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 26 1/16 24th inst. 26 3/16 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 3/4 24th inst. 56 13/16 23rd inst.
London Discount 3 mons. 4. 11/32 p.c. 24th inst. 4 5/16 p.c. 23rd inst.
London Discount 6 mons. 4 1/2 p.c. 24th inst. 4 13/32 p.c. 23rd. inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 p.c. 3 mons 5 1/2 p.c. 6 mons. 5 p.c. 12 mons. 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—In Demand.

BULLION MARKET.

The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association, Ltd.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

London Ready 26/
London Forward 26/1
America Cent 56/12
China Op. 2/7/, Cl. 2/7/
Ready 59/
Poush Op. 58/15, Hi. 59/1, Lo. 58/15, 6 p.m. 59/
Magh Op. 59/1, Hi. 59/3, Lo. 59/1, 6 p.m. 59/2
Tejimundi -/11/
Falgune Op. 59/3, Hi. 59/5, Lo. 59/3, 6 p.m. 59/4 2
Tejimundi 1/2

GOLD.

d

Ready 21/11
Poush 21/9
Magh 21/6/9
National City 21/11
N. Manordass 21/10/6
N. Motilal 21/11

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, Jan. 26

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73-4/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/12
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/10
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101-2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1921 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/8
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free), due 1935 Rs. 108/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 82
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12
Forward Rates 1st Feb. sett:
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73/1/6.
1945/55 Rs. 104/8/0
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

BOMBAY, 25.

3 Months Discounts 4-11/32 per cent
6 Months Discounts 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5-1/4 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

On Sale Everywhere
HENNESSY'S BRANDY
The Genuine Brandy
Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, JOH & Co., Ltd., 11-12, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

—NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager

The TOUCH of BEAUTY

THE CARESS OF OATINE

Before you go to bed—just a touch of Oatine and a tired skin is revived and refreshed while you sleep. Oatine takes health and beauty deep into the pores and you wake to greet the day with a complexion smooth and clear. *From all chemists in jars, and tubes for the handbag.*

Oatine

"AWAKES YOUR SLEEPING BEAUTY"

FREE

To all who send annas six in stamps (to cover postage and packing) we will present a box containing a trial size of Oatine Cream and Oatine Snow (vanishing cream), Oatine Tooth Paste, Oatine Face Powder, Oatine Soap, a full-sized Oatine Shampoo Powder and a copy of the Oatine Beauty Book.

Write to-day to The Oatine Co. 8, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

"Canadian Agricultural Bureau report final estimate wheat 538,571,000 bushels."

March close at s. 9/3 1/2d.
May close at s. 9/4 1/2d.
July close at s. 9/6 1/2d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 125 1/4 cents.

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

(The Tata Oil Mills' Quotations Ex-Godown Bombay.)

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 595/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 136/ per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55/ per ton.

Acne of Silver.—Steady. American bought. India and China sold. Bears covering. Reaction towards rise possible after the fall.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Prospects of Dear Money

STOCK EXCHANGE DULL

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

BOMBAY, January 25.

MONEY: Easly in the week the tone of the money market was rather subdued due to payments maturing Treasury bills of but conditions shortly firmed and the rate for call funds advanced to 5 1|2 per cent. with a number of borrowers at the close. The trade demand shows an improvement of about Rs. 173 lacs and it is anticipated that the financing of Broach cotton will start within the next few weeks. Besides the movement of Burma rice crop is now underway. Furthermore, the only big block of treasury bills which matures before early March is Rs. 41 1|2 lacs due next Saturday. All indications, therefore, point towards higher levels for money in the next month. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 5 1|2 per cent. and six months 4 1|2 to 5 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 18th January 1929 shows a small decrease of Rs. 3.52 lacs in the Cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 11,57,84,000 as compared with Rs. 11.97 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilties is 13.78, a decrease of 0.19 per cent. under last week. Loans have decreased by Rs. 8.57 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 33.66 lacs and by Rs. 70.20 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 141.67 lacs to Rs. 6.61 crores, while other deposits are down by Rs. 78.98 lacs to Rs. 69.76 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

The gilt-edged market has remained on the whole steady except 3 1|2 per cent. Paper which suffered in price, falling to Rs. 73, although it steadied to Rs. 73-4 as the week ended. Enquiry was better in all other scrips and a fair volume of business was placed. 5 1|2 per cent 1945-55 Loan steadied to Rs. 104-8 and 1935 and 1933 Loans are quoted at Rs. 100-8 and Rs. 101-2. 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 and 1931 were in demand at Rs. 101-8 and Rs. 102-8 and 1932 at Rs. 103-8. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan increased to Rs. 108-6. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan improved to Rs. 84-14 and 1934-37 to Rs. 92-4. 4 1|2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan remained steady at Rs. 94-10 and 1934 Bonds advanced to Rs. 96-12.

The currency return as of 15th January 1929 shows a small increase of Rs. 19.22 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 189.29 crores. Silver coins have decreased by Rs. 63.61 lacs to Rs. 95.08 crores, while silver bullion under coinage is up by 12.78 lacs to Rs. 4.86 crores. Gold coin and bullion have increased by Rs. 70 lacs to Rs. 32.21 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 69.82 as against 69.79 a week ago.

EXCHANGE: Sterling exchange ruled steady during the entire period under report and added strength was manifest following Government's rejection of tenders under 1s. 6 1|16d. Calcutta was the main source of support where exporters sold rather freely. The enquiry for bullion remittances, on the other hand, was on a fair scale. There were sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 6-1|32d and buyers at 1s. 6-1|16d. Following are the forward rates:—Upto 15th February 1s. 6-1|32d, 15th February to 15th March 1s. 6d, 15th March to 15th April 1s. 5-31|32d, 15th April to 15th May 1s. 5-15|16d, 15th May to end June 1s. 5-29|32 and July 1s. 5-7|8d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined during the week from $4.85-17|32 to $4.84-31|32d. French francs were steady at 124.08. The Belga and the Italian lira remained unchanged at 34.90 and 92.70 respectively.

GOLD: With poor spot supplies and a continued good offtake of about 20,000 tolas a day, the price of ready gold advanced by more than two annas to Rs. 21-10 per tola. Shipments en route are moderate, but a heavy one is expected to be made from Durban at the end of this month. Stocks on hand are in the neighbourhood of only 75,000 tolas. The rate for sovereigns, both ready and forward, have improved to Rs. 13-7-0. In London the quotation for gold remained unchanged at 84s. 11 1|2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-10 and Rs. 21-7-9 for ready, Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-7-3 for 26th January settlement and Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-6-6 for 25th February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £35,000. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £108,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 12,61,397 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £65,000 gold £20,000 sovereigns. On 19th instant 500,000 sovereigns and £68,000 bar gold were shipped from Durban to Madras.

SILVER: After a temporary rally to Rs. 59-6 at the outset, ready silver developed weakness and the price declined to Rs. 58-12, but improved somewhat at the close to Rs. 58-15 per 100 tolas. Unfavourable advices from London with America featuring as a free seller there, together with a drop in the London-Shanghai rate from 2|7 1|8 to 2s. 7d. were the responsible factors. In the local market both American and China Banks sold to a moderate extent. The daily average offtake is still compartively light for this time of the year at about 160 bars. Stocks on hand now stands at about 4600 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 26-3|16d. and 26d. for ready and 26-5|16d. and 26--1|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59-6 and Rs. 58-12 for ready, Rs. 59-7 and Rs. 58-13 for 30th January settlement and Rs. 59-9 and Rs. 58-15 for 28th February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £106,000. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India and China is about £192,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 230 bars and Rs. 101,680 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £128,000.

SHARES: A very uninteresting and dull week was spent on the Stock Exchange and price variations were slight. Towards the end, an easier feeling set in due to approach of settlement and most cotton mill shares lost a few points. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leading shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 871|8-862|8; Century Rs. 403|12-400-401|4-398|12; Central India 506|4-502|8; Crescent Rs. 137|8-136|4-137|8-136|4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 781|4-773|12; Indian Bleaching Rs. 237|8-233|12; Indore Malwa Rs. 396|4-392|8; Kohinoor Rs. 211|4-208|12-200-206|4; New Great Rs. 238|12-235-237|8-233|12; Pearls Rs. 502|8-498|12-500-496|4; Simplex Rs. 78|12-76|4 and Swadeshi Rs. 456|4-452|8.

Similar conditions obtained in the miscellaneous section and prices were on the whole lower than last week. Tata Iron Ordys declined from Rs. 81|14 to Rs 79|14 and Defds. from Rs. 293|2 to Rs. 287|8. Andhra Valleys and Tata Hydros were down to Rs. 565 and Rs. 1111|4 respectively. Alcocks receded slightly to Rs. 343|12 and Bombay Burma shares to Rs. 846|4. Bombay Trams were unhanged at Rs. 153|12. Bombay Steam shares quietened to Rs. 238|12 and Scindia steams to Rs. 13|3. In cement shares Bundis are quoted at Rs. 21|2 and India cements at Rs. 350. Katni Ordys kept steady at Rs. 242|4 while defds, declined from Rs. 875 to Rs. 860. Among railway shares, Ahmd. Prantij declined to Rs. 905, Amritsar Patti to Rs. 128 and Tapti Valleys to Rs. 690. Gujarat railway shares also receded to Rs. 90 and Sialkot is quoted at Rs. 96xd.

Imperial Bank shares went into ex dividend at Rs. 1,430 and Contributories at Rs. 351|4. Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 102|4, while those of the Central Bank declined from Rs. 22|12 to Rs. 22|6.

YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 25.

The yarn market has continued to remain dull and featureless and prices have declined to the extent of 1|4 anna per lb. alround with a weak undertone at the close of the week. Advices from up-country markets are not at all encouraging and the off-take is very limited. In the absence of any important buying from the consuming districts dealers have begun to lose confidence in the present level of prices with the result that there has been a continued pressure of sales at the best available rate. Cotton market is also easy and money remains very tight. In the circumstances any hope for definite improvement in the near future does not seem probable.

English Yarns:—Prices have been declining in the local market in spite of steady market in Manchester and any forward business of importance has not been possible owing disparity in prices. A sharp decline in Japanese yarns has naturally affected the English yarns in which dealers have now been losing heavily.

Japanese Yarns:—Stocks have increased in almost all yarns single two-fold as well as in mercerised yarns and prices have been easier with a limited off-take. There is not much pressure of sales from the Import Houses but as the dealers have lost confidence they are trying to clear off from holdings. Exchange remains steady at about 125 and the undertone is fairly steady.

Artificial Silk Yarn:—After a decline in prices during the last few days the market seems to have assumed a steady appearance although buying is yet very limited. Fresh forward business is not possible at present on account of higher prices on the other side.

Indian Yarn:—Our mills have now been working normally and accordingly the scarcity of delivery is not much felt now. In the absence of a satisfactory demand in the local market as well as in the upcountry markets prices have a tendency to decline yet further.

The future outlook is not very hopeful and if cotton will not show any distinct improvement we believe, prices will experience a further decline to some extent.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 25.

During the week under report, the market was steady and firm, and a fair quantity of different kind of Coals has changed hands. Two holds of Natal Group Coal from a steamer of February/March shipment are sold at Sh. 25/6 per ton c.i.f. A fair quantity of Victoria Steam Coal ex s.s Arabistan has been sold at Rs. 16/6 per ton c.i.f. About 300 tons of Shamla Coal ex s.s. Sarvistan has changed hands at Rs. 14/14 per ton c.i.f.

The freight of Coal from Calcutta to Bombay is now steady, the rate being Ps. 7/4 per ton. One cargo of Durban Navigation Coal for March/April shipment has been fixed at Sh. 25/9 per ton c.i.f. Bombay. It is reported that a quantity of about 1,000 tons Coal, Selected Grade, has been sold at Rs. 16 per ton c.i.f. from the five different steamers of February and March.

Steamers discharging Coal in the stream:—

18-1-29 s.s. Arabistan, Victoria Steam Coal, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

21-1-29 s.s. Sarvistan, Lodna and Shamla Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

22-1-29 s.s. Rahmani, Deshargarh Coal, Andrew Yule and Co.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo:—

3-2-29 s.s. A steamer, Durban Navigation, Turner Morrison and Co.

4-2-29 s.s. Kilnsea, Deshargarh Coal Andrew Yule and Co.

4-2-29 s.s. Shuja, Lodna Steam Coal, Turner Morrison and Co.

5-2-29 s.s. Sultania, Victoria Steam Coal, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

7-2-29 s.s. Magician, Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

15-2-29 s.s. Zayani, Poniati Coal, Gandhi and Co.

17-2-29 s.s. Matheran, Deshargarh Coal, Andrew Yule and Co.

S.S. Sarvistan, Victoria Steam Coal. Choonilal Harilal and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Northern Navigation C.I.F. 26/3 sh.
Natal Group C.I.F 25/9 sh.
Durban Navigation C.I.F. 26 sh.
Deshargarh C.I.F. Rs. 16/8; Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 17/12.
Seebpore/Poniati C.I.F. Rs. 16/2; Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 17/1.
Victoria Steam Coal C.I.F. Rs. 16/4.
Lodna Steam Coal C.I.F. Rs. 16/8; Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 17/12
Shamla Coal C.I.F Rs. 14/14; Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 16/4.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.

25th January 1929.

Spot prices 24-1-29.

Description	
Bengals F.G.	273
Sind F.G.	275
Punjab F.G.	270
Rajputana F.G.	273
Oomra Fine	318
C. P. No. 1, Fine	338
C. P. No. 2, Fine	328
Khandesh F.G.	286

	Settlement Futures Rates 24-1-29.	25-1-29.
Hedge Contract		
Bengals Dec.-Jan.	272	..
Bengals March	276	275
Broach April-May	358	357
Oomra F. Dec.-Jan.	317	..
Oomra F. March	319	319

Receipts for week ending 24th Jan.

	1929. Bales.	1928. Bales.
Bengals	6278	15025
Oomras	93691	100156
Dholleras	5007	4500
Broach	83	....
Southerns	1680	479
Persians	118	185
Americans	302	....
Egyptians	....	....
E. Africans	451	26
Other sorts	....	....
Total	107613	120437

Exports for week ending 24th Jan.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	819
Continent	20203
China	500
Japan	36811
Coast Ports	1945
Total	59768

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	11787
China, Japan & Coast Ports	46356
Total	58143

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 24th Jan.

1928-29	1927-28
1135269	1270254

Exports from 1st Sept. to 24th Jan.

	1928-29.	1927-28.
United Kingdom	17143	19445
Continent	309206	188407
China	53627	3800
Japan	522035	341387
Coast Ports	8626	11347
U. S. A.	3355	670
Total	913992	565056 Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1928 to 24th Jan. 1929	49,551
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 24th Jan. 1929	165,094
Same period last year	347,542
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 24th Jan. 1929	954,663
Same time last year	738,092

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday

	This year.	Last year
Khandesh	1,906	165,963
Central India	4,100	98,058
Barsi & Nagar	1,637	100,392
Hyderabad-Gaorani	809	34,800
Berar	4,782	372,537
Central Provinces	1,748	184,693
Total Oomras	14,982	956,452
Dholera	1,506	34,468
N.-W. Provinces	202	53,823
Rajputana		17,576
Sind-Punjab	265	27,060
Broach		3,538
Coompta & Dharwar	92	9,464
Westerns-Northerns		8,278
Cocoanada		1
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	27	3,642
Persian	118	763
American		2,237
Egyptian & African	152	17,357
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	10	64
Total	17,344	11,35,269

167,691
132,092
152,716
60,211
346,198
143,987
1,002,895
50,339
59,152
19,853
87,333
2,597
3,474
3,594
7,425
3,065
21,111
9,352
64
1,270,254

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 17th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday

	This year.	Last year
Europe	4,808	308,592
Japan & China	9,801	538,351
Coast Ports		7,281
Up-country by Rail		44,074
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		33,278
Total	14,609	931,576

192,506
303,451
9,856
34,353
79,542
6,13,718

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 24-1-29	7566000	6583000
,, Yesterday do.	24000	18000
Exports to date do.	5437000	4509000
Stock at Ports 18-1-29	2255000	2380000
,, Interior Towns do.	1161000	1221000
,, Liverpool 18-1-29	1006000	811000
Visible Supply 18-1-29	5698000	5729000
Quantity in Sight do.	12084000	10895000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Wheat	575 cwts.
Linseed	3,538 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	621 ,,
Gingellyseeds	2,684 ,,
Poppyseed	17 ,,
Groundnuts	64,146 ,,
Castorseed	5,837 ,,
Rice	45,377 ,,
Myrabollams	4,029 ,,
Cottonseed	21,305 ,,
Mowraseed	23 ,,
Gram	312 ,,
Joowar	1,542 ,,
Maize	32 ,,
Bajree	3,290 ,,
Coal	4,698 tons.

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Linseed May	10 11 3
Wheat Jan.	9 3 3
Wheat May	7 13 0

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 25-1-29

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) 8 a.m. 29.956 inches (.025 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.010.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.8.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.4 degrees (1.7 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.1 degrees (0.6 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 100 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky o'oudy equal to (10) 7.

An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 3600 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 2 hrs. 26 mts. this morning (I. S. T.)

STOCKS AND SHARES

Tata Hydros Improve

MILL SHARES STEADY

Bombay, Jan. 25.

The market displayed somewhat steadier tone with improved demand. Quarterly Earnings of Electric group were considered good which induced good demand for Tata Hydro shares which opened at Rs. 1,113|8 and closed at Rs. 1118|12. Bombay Burmah shares ruled steady. Tata Iron and Steel shares were neglected and in the absence of buying prices ruled easy. Cements were unchanged. Mining shares and Scindia were weak.

The Bombay Stock Exchange will close one hour earlier on Tuesday the 29th instant.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 355
Apollo 50 nil, 5
Assir Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (250) 10y 65
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 160
Bombay Dyeing (200) 20f 862/8
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Sil 160
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 400
Central India 100 10f 503/12
Ceylon 100 nil 24/8
Colaba Land and Mill 100 6i 148/2
Coorla 100 7f 162/8
Crescent 100 9f 136/4
Currimbhoy 250 nil 157/8
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 540
E. D. Sassoon United Dfd. 1 nil 0/10/
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8f 211/4
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 92/8
Elphinstone 100 nil 7/8
Fazulbhoy 250 25f 776/4
Finlay 100 10y 112/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 225
Gokak 100 2/8 1 126/4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 160
Hisdustan 1,000 100y 1740
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 235/10
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1300
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 373/12
Jameshed 250 nil 22/8
Jam Ranjit Singhji 1,000 100y 1700
Kastoorchand 50 nil 15/8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 80
Kohinoor 100 13/0/6y 208/2
Lakshmi Cotton 250 75f 1460
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 54/6
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1100
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/1
Minerva 80 nil 75
Morarji Goculdas 10,000 nil 1200
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5+2f 170
New City of Bombay 100 nil 110
New Great Eastern 200 10y 236/4
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 250 10f 497/8
Phoenix 100 20y 365
Premier 10 nil 6/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5.8y 60
Sholapur 1,000 120f 5600
Simplex 250 nil 77/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 12
Swadeshi 100 10f 452/8
Swan 100 10y 115
Tata Mills 25 nil 48/12
Vishnu Cotton 500 40i 2320
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 960

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2/8f 102
Baroda 50 3f 78/8
Central 25 0/8/0f 22/4
Eastern £5 4sh 20/8
Imperial 500 40f x.d. 1430
Imperial Contributory 125 10f x.d. 351/4
Union 5 /4/ 3/11/6
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0/8/0i 21/4
Central India Mining 10 11
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 110
Indian Cement 200 Sil 351/4
Katni Cement Ordy. 100 10 242/8
Katni Cement Ordy. 100 10 238/12
Punjab Cement 100 nil 14/6
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/6y 22/12
United Cement 100 6y 93/12

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 31/11/6f 902/8
Amritsar Pattis 100 3/10/6f 128
Central Provinces 100 2/11/6f 101
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6f 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3i 91
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 93
Larkhana 100 1i 88
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 75
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6 f 100
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 85
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 90 xd.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 96
Sind Light 100 5/7/6 134
Tapti Valey 18/2i 690
Upper Sind 100 nil 86

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138
Andhra Valley Ordy. 10,000
Bombay Tramways Ordy. 50
Tata Hydro Electric O 1,000
Tata Power O 1,000 nil 493
Karachi Electricity 100 2
Poona Electricity 100 7y

PRESS COMPA

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy
Indian Cotton 125 17
Maumad Manufacturi
New Berar 500 70y
New Mofussil 400
New Prince of Wa
Volkart U. P. 500

INSURANC

B. I. G. Insura
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2060
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 11
New India Assurance 15 1y 23
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2125
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y 10/12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 347/8
Attock Oil £1 nil 27
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y 238/12
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32/8
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 30f 846/4
Do. Contributory 50 12f 300
British Burma Petroleum 8s. 0/4/0y 5/1
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1* 12/4
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 207/8
Port Canning 1,000 45 627/8
Scindia Steam 13
Tata Construction 30 4y 57
Tata Iron (ordinary) 55 1y 79/10
Tata Iron (deferred) 50 nil 286/4
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55

DEBENTURES.

Andhra Valley B 8 109/6
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F. T.) 100
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/8
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone T 8-1/2 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F.T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B 8 110/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.; 103
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.; £103
Andhra Valley 7-1/2 p.c. £103

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Messrs Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	19
Cayunal Rub. & Tea	12
Ceylon Planters	27
Ceylon Rubber	42
Clunes Estates	27
Cochin Rubber	38
Eila Tea	175
Estates Co. of Uva	36
Fairlawn Estate	30
Forcester Estates	60
Hatbawa Rubber	15/8
Honiton Rubber	8
Horawala Rubber	45
Indo-Malay Estates	21
Jambulande T. & Rub.	14
Jebong Rubber	18
Kalutara Company	38
Kalutara Rubber	18
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	27
Lanka Rubber	62
Lansdowne Rubber	155
Maha Uva Estates	52
Meall Mor Estates	25
Mirishena Rubber	38
Narangoda Rubber	20
Neuchatel Estates	47/8
North-Western Rub.	25/8
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	25
Rubber Growers'	24
Saffragam T. & Rub.	207/8
Talgaswella Tea	55
Torrington Tea	23/8
Udabage Tea	55
Udapolla Rubber	24
Ullswater Rubber	15
Vogan Tea	46/8
Warriapolla Estate	28

Remarks:—Rubber—Spot Colombo Rs. 0.53-1/2 Cents.

KEROSENE RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Messrs. Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd. give Kerosene rates ruling in Bombay Bazars to-day as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Shell cases per case	8 15 6
Waterlily cases per case	8 11 6
Firefly cases per case	8 7 6
Anchor Brand Tins per pair	6 11 6
Swastika Brand Tins per pair	6 11 6
Rising Sun Brand Tins per pair	6 9 6
Chukker Brand Tins per pair	6 9 6
Rising Sun Brand Bulk per 8 Imperial gallons	5 5 6
Chukker Brand Bulk per 8 Imperial gallons	5 5 6
Swan Brand Tins per pair	6 1 6
Victoria Brand Tins per pair	6 1 6
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imperial gallons	4 13 6
Victoria Brand Bulk per 8 Imperial gallons	4 13 6

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 57/, Highest 57/3/3, Closing 50/15/3

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/12/9, Closing 4/12/3

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/12/9 Closing 4/12/1-1/2

GronSdnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/7/6. Lowest 54/5. Closing 54/5/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 56/12, Lowest 56/9, Closing 56/9/3

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Meetings in connection with the Bombay Municipal General Election (1) at Parsi Colony, Dadar 6-30 p.m., Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding. (2) at Bengal Club Compound, Poibavdi, Parel, 7-30 p.m. (3) at Dadar, near Tilak Bridge, 9 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A wall calendar for 1929 from Deccan Printing Works, Poona.

Two wall calendars from Globe Calendar Co., Bombay, for 1929.

A sheet calendar for 1929 from Messrs. K. B. Joshi & Co., Bombay.

A wall calendar from Kabbur & Co., Bombay.

SUNDAY, Jan. 27.

Meetings in connection with the Bombay Municipal General Election. (1) At Naigam Chawls, 4 p.m. (2) At K. S. A. Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, 5-30 p.m.

DISCOURSE ON THE GITA

His Holiness Sri Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Karwir-Shankeshwar Math will hold a discourse on "The Significance of the Gita" at the Saraswat Colony, Andheri, at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society there will be a discourse and instruction class on the means of spirit-communication at 51, Gordhandas Building, Girgaon, Main Road to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

VILE PARLE YOUTH LEAGUE.

The Hindi class that is decided to be conducted by the above League, will commence from Sunday (27th instant), from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. in the hall of the Bombay Rashtriya Shala, Brahmanand Road, Vile Parle (East).

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The indoor games tournament of the Union will commence from the 30th inst. The entries for the same will close on the 28th instant.

The events are:—Ping Pong, (opens); Pin Pong, (Handicaps); Chess, Draughts and Carom, (doubles: partners to be drawn by lot).

SHRI MAHAVIRA J. V. "STUDENTS UNION."

Under the auspices of the above Union there will be a lecture to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Lecture Hall of the above Institution on "The Study of History in the University" by Revd. Father Heras, S.J., M.A.

A SOCIAL GATHERING.

The annual social gathering of the Staff of the Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay Port Trust, will be held in Patil's Bungalow, Andheri, to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

From 1st February 1929 week-end-telegrams (WLT) will be accepted under usual conditions for Germany via Eastern at four annas per word.

SHREEMAD BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public class, at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala upper Hall to-morrow (Sunday), Upanishad 8-45 to 10 a.m., (S. T.).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m of Friday;—

Small-pox attacks 7, deaths 3; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 66. The total mortality this day last year was 74.

ARYA SAMAJ.

Pandit Dwijendnantes Shasma will deliver a public lecture on Arya Sanskriti, on Sunday (the 27th instant), at 9-30 a.m. in the Hall of the Fort Arya Samaj at Bazargate Street, Fort. Prof. Girdharlal C. Mehta will deliver a public lecture on Vedic Katha on Sunday (the 27th inst.), at 6 p.m. in the Mandir of the Arya Samaj at Kakadwadi, Girgaon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 7-30 a.m., on the 23rd instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from Bombay of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 p.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Ballot held on Thursday last for the election of Dy. Chairman of the Association for the year 1929 resulted in the election of Mr. Lalji Naranji of the Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., (Sholapur).

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 27th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Yesaki Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Monday, the 28th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Geeta at the General Educational Society's Chabildas Lallubhai English School, Dadar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m., (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct another public class in Bhagawat Geeta in English at Dr. Chhottalal's Bungalow, Borivli, the same evening, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

PROF. VAKIL'S LECTURE.

The third lecture on "The Triumph of Protection in the British Commercial Policy" in the series on "World Commercial Policy and India, since the Peace" will be delivered by Prof. C. N. Vakil in the Lecture Hall, University Buildings, South Wing, to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

7-0 a.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York Closing Rates. Close Down.

11-0 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon.—Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates. Close Down.

7-0 p.m.—The Children's Hour (European and Indian). Your Aunties and Uncles of the Bombay station will entertain you with Music, Songs and Stories.

7-30 p.m.—Odhavji Jani and Poet Lalitji. Will entertain the Children.

8-0 p.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate. Bombay Markets Closing Rates: Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other Market Price. Stock Exchange Price.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.

9-30 p.m.—Variety by Phyllis Howell (Poems and Humorous Stories). And the Station Ensemble Ensemble. Overture, "Le Roi D'Yvetot", "Adam" Minuet from Berenice, "Handel"; Suite from Ballet Egyptian, "Luigini". 1. Allegro non troppo, 2. Allegretto, 3. Andaute Sostenute, 4. Finale.

Phyllis Howell:—Poems "The Social Scale", "Coulson"; "The Thousandth Man", "Kipling"; "Von Monts Notice", "Kipling". Ensemble. Entr'Acte Gavotte Mignon, "Thomas"; Selection La Boheme, "Puccini."

Phyllis Howell:—In Humorous Stories. "He Tried to Tell his Wife", "Anon"; "The Girl and the Gloves", "Barry Pain"; "The Woman who took Advice", "Josephine Dodge Daskam."

Ensemble:—Intermezzo, Pouper Valsante, "Poldini"; Melody in F., "Rubinstein"; Valse "Fruhlingstimmen" "Strauss."

YOGA DISCOURSES

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Raja Yoga in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DEAF MAN KILLED BY HACK VICTORIA

Trimbuk Vithal Pathak (73), an aged and deaf Hindu, was walking along Sandhurst Road at 8 p.m. on the 4th instant when he was knocked down by a hack victoria No. 1571 driven by Valji Amin. A wheel of the gharry passed over him, and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Friday. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY FLYING CLUB

—:o:—

GOVERNOR BECOMES PATRON

His Excellency Major General Sir Frederick Sykes, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., Governor of the Bombay Presidency has consented to honour the Bombay Fyling Club by becoming a Patron of the Club.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH

At about 2 p.m. on Thursday one Anthony John Coutto residing at Marol, Andheri District, was removed by his brother to the K. E. M. Hospital as he was suffering from venereal disease. Coutto, however, died subsequently, and the doctor suspected it being a case of poisoning. The Coroner held an inquest on Friday and sent the viscera to the Chemical Analyser.

BOMBAY TEXTILE SITUATON

ONE MORE MILL AFFECTED

—:o:—

OIL MILL STRIKERS THREAT OF INCITEMENT

—:o:—

The weavers of the Dinshaw Petit Mill struck work suddenly on Friday as a protest against the alleged reduction of wages. The mill was, therefore, closed down for the day.

The New China Mill which was on strike for past few days resumed work on Friday at about 9 a.m.

LEADERS' THREAT OF INCITEMENT.

The leaders of the oil mill strikers at Sewree have threatened the authorities that if they did not settle strike within three days, they would incite the workmen of other branches to strike work.

A WORKER'S DEATH.

The riot which took place on the 11th instant at Sewree between the Pathans and the strikers of the oil mills in which about 25 persons were injured resulted in the death of Narayen Vithoba in the K. E. M. Hospital.

WHERE IS OUR OLD MANAGER?

Another reason why the workmen of Dinshaw Petit Mill struck work was that they demanded their old manager who was replaced by a new one. The management refused to accede to the request and the men struck work.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETINGS

A public meeting will be held at the Parsi Colony, Dadar, under the joint auspicies of the Congress Municipal Election Propaganda Committee and the Youth League Matuga, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday), when Mr. K. F. Nariman, will preside and Messrs. Manekji K. Patel, B. G. Horniman, S. H. Jhabwalla, Nanji Premji, R. Krishna Iyer and others will address the meeting.

AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday the 26th inst.) at 9 p.m. in Narain Dhruv St. when Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside and Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, Messrs. B. N. Mehisheri, A. S. Wali, Bar.-at-Law and others will speak.

AT UMERKHADI.

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Part, a public meeting will be held on Sunday the 27th inst. (To-morrow) at 9 p.m. Umarkhadi, Patharped Gali when Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah will preside and Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, Messrs. B. N. Mehisheri, Abdus Sattar Wali, Bar.-at-Law and others will speak.

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Party, a public meeting will be held on Monday the 28th inst. at 9 p.m. Nishanpada Road Sandhurst Road, side when Sjt. Odhavji Dhanji Shah, Solicitor will preside, and Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, Messrs. B. N. Mehiheri, A. S. Wali Pandit, Anandji Ksamanandji and others will speak.

AT NAIGAON CHAWLS.

A public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. under the joint auspicies of the Congress Municipal Election Propaganda Committee and the Matunga Youth League, when Mr. Achhyut Balwant Kolhatkar, Editor, "Sandesh" will preside, and Messrs. R. A. Gole, B. G. Horniman, S. H. Jhabwalla, R. Krishna Iyer, Nanji Premji and others will address the meeting.

AT PAREL.

A meeting of the voters of the "F" Ward will be held at the Bengal Club Compound, Poibaudi, Parel, to-day (Saturday) at 7-30 p.m. when Mr. J. C. Maitra will deliver a lecture on "Sportsmen and their duty during the forthcoming Municipal Elections."

AT DADAR.

Under the auspicies of the B.P.C.C. Municipal Election Propaganda Committee, a public meeting of voters of "G" Ward will be held to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m in the open ground near Tilak Bridge (opp. B. B. and C. I. Rly. station) when Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Mehta, B. T. Desai, K. F. Nariman, P. G. Sahasrabudhe, I. S. Patel and others will speak on ensuing Municipal Election.

AT GAMDEVI.

There will be a public meeting in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, K. F. Nariman and A. R. Gadakri will speak on the "Municipal Administration."

MONSTER PROCESSION ON SUNDAY.

On Sunday morning at 8 a.m. a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Congress Propaganda Committee at Lakhamsi Napoo Hall, from where a procession to be organised by the Matunga Youth League will start and proceed along the Parel, Supari Baug and Currey Road.

Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Betji Lakhamsi Napoo, S. H. Jhabwala, Nanji Premji Devji Y. J. Meher Ali, R. Krishna Iyer and others will lead the procession.

A meeting will be held at 11 a.m. at Parel. The place and speakers will be announced later.

SENATE ELECTION

—:o:—

MR. A. G. DESAI'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. Apabhai Ganpatidas Desai, Bar-at-Law, of Bombay, has offered himself as a candidate for the election to the Senate of the Bombay University from the constituency of Local Boards of Gujarat.

DEBATE ON EQUALITY OF SEX

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Council of Social Workers and the Bombay Students Brotherhood an interesting debate on "Equality of Sex is desirabl." was held on Saturday last, at the Servants of India Society's Hall, when the Hon. Justice Mr. Mirza Ali pssesided. The proposition was carried by overwhelming majority after a very fively debate in which Miss I. Wingate, Messrs K. J. Dubash, J. Alve, S. V. Phadnis, V.K.R.V Rao, Dr. P.N. Parwate took part.

BOMBAY RACES

—:o:—

WINTER MEETING—12TH DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

2-15 p.m.:—
THE SHOW BOAT 1
MOONSPARK 2
STAR OF KOLHAPUR 3

2-45 p.m.:—
LION 1
INJEMAN II 2
YUVARAJ 3

3-15 p.m.
HIGH FLIER 1
AKRAM 2
WHITE GOLD 3

3-45 p.m.:—
MOUNT ARGOS 1
SAXPENCE 2
GLENDOR 3

4-15 p.m.:—
WILLIAMS MOUNT 1
PURSUED 2
SOME LADY 3

4-45 p.m:—
DILAWAR BEG 1
LUCKY STAR 2
KHALIL BEG 3

5-15 p.m.:—
DELTOS 1
THE SLOAT 2
THAXTED 3

5-45 p.m.:—
PALANG 1
STAR OF ITALY 2
CHARMAINE 3

6-15 p.m.:
MOOFID 1
NASSIMA 2
BAIG 3

EUROPE'S IGNORANCE ABOUT INDIA

—:o:—

NEED OF POPULARITY CAMPAIGN

MR. NAROTTAM MORARJI'S IMPRESSIONS

Mr. Narottam Morarjee, Managing Director of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, who had been to Europe to attend, as the Indian Employers' delegate, the eleventh session of the international Labour Conference at Geneva, arrived in Bombay by the English Mail Steamer "Ranpura" on Friday morning. Among the countries he visited were: Germany, Holland, Denmark, England and France. —Unfortunately, shortly after the termination of the Conference, Mr. Narottam had to undergo a serious operation in a nursing home in France, where he was detained for a fairly long time. He has not yet fully recovered from the effects of the operation.

While in Germany, he was very much impressed with the industrial and economic progress of the country which, he thinks, will soon revert to the pre-war conditions.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative Mr. Narottam expressed his dissatisfaction at the business transacted by the Conference remarking that it did not pay any regard to the labour conditions in India. He stressed the urgent necessity of deputing more Indian delegates to represent the interests of the Indian employers at the International Labour Conference.

Mr. Narottam has promised to issue to the press later a comprehensive statement of his experiences of the last session of the Conference.

"One thing I wish to say" continued Mr. Narottam, "that during my stay in Europe I found that there was a good deal of ignorance about the capacity of India to manufacture useful articles. In order, therefore, to popularise our products I think we should organise, on a modest scale, arts and crafts exhibitions at important centres in Europe, where Indian Trade Commissioners should be apponted to safeguard our commercial and economic interests." Incidentally, Mr. Narrottam highly appreciated the useful work that is being done by Sir Atul Chatterji, the High Commissioner for India in England.

AT THE EXCELSIOR

—:o:—

THE QUAINTS IN A JOLLY MOOD

The Quaints gave a jolly little show entitled "New Ones" at the Excelsior Theatre last night, and though the audience was not as large as usual, they entered into the spirit of it and their appreciation of the Company's efforts produced quite an entertaining evening. The programme was a typically variety one with songs, dances and sketches tastefully arranged. The Bridegroom sketch was especially subtle, while "Dope" was another clever item. In the early part of the evening Miss Ethel Rylands with her charming personality delighted the audience in a variety dance while Mr. Harrington Weeks was irresistibly humorous with his clever impersonations. The White Sisters gave two pretty little turns, and Miss Ella Erskine deserved the ovation she got when she sang "Lily of Laguna". Miss Julie Bransgrove and Mr. Hal Collins appeared together to liven up the proceedings, while that champion comedian Mr. Gordon Rennie sent the house into screems as Madame Peroxide. This show will be repeated to-night, while Sunday's Matinee will be "The Girl Friend."

New Delhi.—Mr. P. H. Maflin, Secretary, Railway Board, has been appointed to act as Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, when Mr. Pearce proceeds on a year's leave from April next.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes visited the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum on Friday the 25th January.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 26, 1929.

"Above all, if there is political unrest in India and movements of a disruptive character are taking on attractive names of independence and such like, whatever your hearts may feel upon occasions, I would ask you, my countrmen to forbear"—Thus Mr. Srinivasa Sastri in a right reverend mood for the sake of the British Empire.

* * * *

The occasion for this homily on forbearance was the opening of the South African Indian Congress. "In your own interest" Mr. Sastri exhorted our countrymen in South Africa to remember "do not send any messeges that you join in the cry for absolute independence".

* * * *

Well, whether they do or not, it does not much matter. It is not by chanting messages or broadcasting good wishes for a cause that the cause succeeds.

* * * *

In order to make a demand effective there must be sanction behind the demand and that is the one thing about which India must be concerned now.

* * * *

Principal Findlay Shirras continues in his muddle-headed conduct of the affairs of the Ahmedabad College. He receives deputations and promises to put up a notice on the College Board.

* * * *

Is it not high time that this extra-ordinary person who has managed to incur distrust of his students as well as their guardians received a "notice to quit" from the Government which employs him?

* * * *

But, prestige, prestige comes in the way. What is a bureaucracy to do if it cannot hug to prestige?

Latest Cotton News.

—:o:—

New York Futures 18 Points Down

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 25.

On quite favourable cables from Liverpool the New York Futures market opened with a decline of 5 to 7 points. The selling developed late yesterday was more in evidence to-day and the prices went on sagging throughout the session and closed at a decline 18 points. The general sentiment continues to be Bullish and a cable received after the close of the market says that the market is not likely to decline much further.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

LIVRPOOL, Jan. 25.

Trading has continued on a little scale with prices moving in a narrow range though tending higher in early part of the session. The Futures Market opened at decline of 4 points but steadied afterwards by moderate trade buying. During the last hour prices declined on unfavourable New York cables and closed at a decline of 4 points.

Price fluctuations in May delivery.

Opening	10.34—.04
	10.36—.02
	10.35—.01
Closed	10.34—.04

The Liverpool market is due to open 6 to 7 points lower on Saturday.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 25.
(11 p.m.)

The buying was rather bald and featureless with trading restricted amongst jobbers. Broach A/M. opened at Rs. 356/8/0 and closed at 11 p.m. at Rs. 356/2/0.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATION

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.
MAY.

	Jan. 25.
Previous Closing Rate	20.00
To-day's Opening Rate	19.93
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	19.82
Difference	—.18
Broach Expectations Rs.	354/0/0

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 25.
Previous Closing Rate	10.38
To-day's Opening Rate	10.34
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	10.34
Difference	—.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

	London, Jan. 25.
Silver Ready	26 2 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 3 0
Higher	0 3 0

Tone of Market.—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Jan. 25.
1st Settlement	59 2 0
2nd Settlement	59 4 0

1929

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RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

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In the London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.) our students passed in **thirteen different subjects**, whereas **others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law.** The largest numbers of **Honours** and Certificates were secured as usual.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 26, 1929.

INDIA IN BONDAGE.

—:o:—

The above is the title of a remarkable book by the Rev. J. T. Sunderland of America, published in India only a few days ago. The book is a terrible indictment of British rule in India, all the more effective because the author is a disinterested critic, sound and dignified in his criticism, supporting every charge with unchallengeable facts and figures and arguments. And these he marshals with an earnestness and passion for justice that compel conviction. As an impeachment of British rule in India before the bar of world opinion, the book is unsurpassed and not easily surpassable. The title of the book is vividly symbolised in the picture on the wrapper, which represents India as a woman in rags tied to the wheel of the Imperial chariot. Less grim and more hopeful is the picture on the cover, which seems to represent India, in revolt in the shape of an elephant chained to a tree but rising and straining its chains.

THE AUTHOR.

The author's fitness to write on India cannot be challenged by any one. For more than forty years he has been a close student of Indian civilisation and her present day social and political problems. It was because of his deep study of India that in 1895-96 he was sent by the British National Unitarian Association on a Special Commission to India to study first-hand the religious, social and other conditions of the Indian people and make a detailed report upon the same in London on his return. Again in 1913-14 he was sent on a similar commission jointly by the British and American Associations. In performing the duties of these two commissions, he tells us, he travelled over 13,000 miles visiting missionaries, officials, prominent Indians, and holding conferences in almost all the important cities with Indian leaders of all religious and political parties. He also visited smaller towns and villages, spending weeks in remote country places. He attended two sessions of the Indian National Congress, the National Social Conference and the All-India Theistic Conference, speaking at the first two named and presiding over the last. He has studied a vast number of the principal books on India, including official and semi official reports, as is evident from his frequent references to these and from the excellent explanatory bibliography appended to the book. And as one token of his deep interest in Indian current problems, it may be mentioned that he has been these thirty years a regular subscriber to and a close reader of a number of Indian periodicals published in various parts of the country. He has also written much for Indian periodicals, and two previous books of his on India viz., "India, America and World Brotherhood" and "Causes of Famines in India", were published in India. He has lectured extensively on Indian problems in the United States and Canada and was for five years the editor of "Young India", started by the late Lala Lajpat Rai in New York. Lalaji rightly regarded him as an authority on India's varied problems. It is necessary to mention all these facts so that there may not be the least doubt in anybody's mind about the author's competence to deal with Indian questions. It is also necessary to mention them so that Indians may be grateful to one whom Dr. Rabindranath Tagore aptly calls a Knight Errant on behalf of all those rendered defenceless. India will, for ever, be grateful to Dr. Sunderland as much for his latest book as for his past labours in her cause.

SCOPE OF THE BOOK.

The book is as comprehensive in its scope as it is outspoken in its comments. It is both a searching review of the British policy in India in the past and at present and an exhaustive survey of the pressing Indian problems, political, social and economic. The following are only a few of the topics dealt with in the book: "Is Britain ruling India for India's good?", "The kind of 'justice' Britain gives India," "the kind of 'Peace' Britain has given India," "India's Opium Curse, who are responsible?", "India's Drink Curse, who are responsible," "The Emasculating Influence of Foreign Rule," "Crushing out the Genius of a Great and Gifted Nation," "Democracies and Republics in India," "Caste in India, should it bar Home Rule?", "Indian Illiteracy, Many Languages and Races, should these bar Home Rule?", "India's Social Evils, Hindu and Mahomedan riots, should these bar Self-rule?", "If the British were gone, would India run with blood?", "Could India Free protect herself?", "The Great Delusion: Britain's Claim that she is educating India for Self-rule," "The Great Farce: Britain's claim that India is her Sacred Trust", "How India in Bondage injures England," "How India in Bondage menaces the World," and "When is India to have Self-rule." Each question is discussed exhaustively—the book extends to over 500 pages—and in a judicial spirit mountains of facts being piled up to support the author's contentions.

THE ARGUMENT.

What the author calls "the argument of the book" is best stated in his own words. He says: "The central contentions of the following pages are:—(1) That no nation has a right to rule another; therefore, Great Britain has no right to rule India, (2) that British rule in India is unjust, harmful in its effects on the Indian people (as that of any foreign Government must be), (3) that for a great civilised nation anywhere in the world, to be held in forced bondage by another nation, as India is by Britain, is a crime against humanity and a menace to the world's freedom and peace and, therefore, should be condemned by all nations, (4) that the Indian people who ruled themselves for 3,000 years, making their nation one of the greatest and most influential in the world, are abundantly competent to rule themselves to-day, (5) that if in any respect they are incompetent to rule themselves now, the British are responsible,—it is the result of Britain's holding them in bondage; therefore, the dy is the cessation of the bondage and their restoration to freedom, (6) that the Indian people can rule themselves far better than the British (or any other transient foreigners) can, and for the following four reasons. (a) The Indian people are the equals in natural intellectual ability and in moral character of the British or any European nation, (b) they are possessors of a civilisation and of a culture far older and in some respects higher than that of Great Britain or any other Western nation, (c) India is the own country of the Indian people in which they have always lived: therefore their knowledge of India is incomparably greater than that possessed by the British or any other foreign transients; which means that they can rule India with vastly greater intelligence than the British or any other foreigners can possibly do it, (d) The fact that India is the own country of the Indian people makes it inevitable that, if they ruled the country, they would do it primarily in her own interest: whereas the British, because they are foreign and their interests are foreign, have always ruled India, are ruling it to-day, and so long as they hold it in forced bondage, always must rule it primarily for the benefit, not of India, but of their own nation, Great Britain." The grounds for these contentions are amply set forth in the book.

VERDICT AND APPEAL.

After examining all the present conditions in India and after showing how "a great civilised nation—the oldest and second most populous in the world containing more than one-sixth of the entire human race..... is robbed of its freedom and nationhood and held in forced bondage." the author naturally asks: "Is there anywhere in the world a greater crime?" He concludes his great work with the following impassioned appeal to Great Britain and the world: "America was once guilty of holding in bondage three millions of human beings. We look back upon it with shame. To-day in India three hundred millions of human beings are held in bondage, one hundred millions of whom, after a century and half of British rule, are worse housed, worse clothed and worse fed than the slaves of America ever were. Should this crime continue? Should not the whole civilised world, with one voice, condemn it? Should not the British people themselves desire to end it? Will they not end it without unnecessary and dangerous delay?" Earlier in the book the author quotes Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who said at the British Commonwealth Labour Conference on July 9, 1928: "I hope that within a period of a few months, rather than years, there will be a new Dominion added to the Commonwealth of our nations." Mr. Macdonald referred to India. But whether his hope will be fulfilled or not depends as much upon Indians as upon the sincerity of Mr. Macdonald and of his fellow-countrymen. In the struggle for freedom all Indians can derive inspiration from Dr. Sunderland's great book.

MR. BALDWIN'S OMISSION

Mr. Baldwin is almost nothing if not honestly naive. At New Castle City Hall he "quoted figures showing that the nationalisation of shipping, railways and mines in progressive countries had involved colossal losses." But he did not quote figures from England showing that key industries run by private enterprise involved still more colossal losses on the human side—loss of employment, health and even lives. Nor did he quote figures to show how much money the State has to pay—is it a colossal gain or loss—to subsidise private enterprise through the "Safeguarding of Industries" and "Derating". He was pleased to note that the political element in trade unionism was losing credit since the general strike of 1926." But he was not pleased to note that his own Trade Union Act passed after the general strike is responsible for the crippling—it is not "losing credit—of the political side." Mr. Baldwin is honest, but he thinks in a vacuum.

THE PROPOSED ALL-INDIA MEDICAL BILL

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

—:o:—

(BY DR. A. T. ROY, L M S, HAZARIBAUGH).

In these days of our national reconstruction, we, no doubt, want a General Medical Council for India to regulate "Medical education, etc.," on general principles, giving every facility for provincial councils to develop medical education, according to the peculiar circumstances of each province, the Central Council acting as a healthy check, being more or less advisory.

At present we are under the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom, a purely foreign Corporation, which is 'quite ignorant of the conditions prevalent in our country as well as the specific needs and requirements of India and cannot, therefore, help us to develop our medical education on right lines.'

PAINSTAKING COPY.

Thus a veteran European Medical Educationist of our country has written in this connection as follows:—

"It is, no doubt, admitted by all that 'serious defects exist in Indian medical education at the present day, which cannot be modified or altered without the permission of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. The course of medical education in this country is a 'painstaking copy of medical education in vogue in England twenty years back . . . The standard of medical education (of the G.M.C. of the United Kingdom) had been 'devised with special reference to conditions which prevail in the United Kingdom and for the sake of uniformity thrust into India.' Naturally, such a course is 'unsuited to this country where medical practice is so very different..... It is impossible to devise a scheme of medical education in a country, which is 'divorced from the medical tradition of the past." (Editorial Indian Medical Gazette, November, 1924).

Thoughtful men, therefore, Indian as well as European (true to the salt of India) are daily and increasingly finding the necessity of establishing a General Medical Council for India 'quite independent of the G.M.C. of the United Kingdom.'

DRAWBACKS OF FOREIGN CONTROL

The following are some of the drawbacks of a foreign corporation's controlling Indian medical education

The system of medical education in India is so devised, 'as to make Indians good assistants and never good principals.' This is true of education in general in our country and against which the Indian Universities are fighting tooth and nail, to reduce official interference as much as possible.

In spite of this great drawback of medical education in our country, Indian medical graduates (the assistant surgeon class) have often ousted their teachers, the I.M.S. officers in the field of practice.

Thus Sir P. C. Roy, the leading Bengali Chemist had stated in a recent lecture that the leading physician, the leading surgeon, the leading gynaecologist, the leading eye-specialist in Calcutta are all graduates of the Indian Universities, having no training in England.

Not only in Presidency towns but even in district towns, Indian medical graduates have ousted the Civil Surgeons in the field of private practice, in some of the advanced presidencies in India.

Turning to Assistant Surgeons in service, they worked very satisfactorily as officiating Civil Surgeons during the late Great European War and yet 'Indian degrees from the most advanced Indian Universities are branded with the hall-mark of inferiority.

The Indian Universities have done well in regulating Medical Education to make Indian doctors such useful practical men, so much so that the Lee Commission admitted that the I.M.S. Officers in Civil employ have outgrown their usefulness and they can be replaced by Indian medical graduates.

It is admitted by every body that Dicto-therapy is no less important than other forms of therapy in the treatment of diseases. "Food," says Bruce (Principles of Treatment,)" is not a matter of mere feeding or giving nourishment. It is to be considered as a means of treatment at once powerful and delicate, calculated not merely to nourish the tissues, but to produce immediate, specific and remote effects of a perfectly definite and natural character on the different organs of the body, like the different medicines."

NO 'DICTO-THERAPY CHAIR.

So potent a means of treatment is not taught to our students. There is 'not a single chair on dicto-therapy' in the so many medical schools and colleges, that abound the length and breadth of our vast peninsula and 'the reason is not far to seek.' Our teachers remaining completely aloof (as is the case generally with Europeans in India) are quite ignorant of our dietary in health and disease. Did the G.M.C. of the United Kingdom ever think of removing this serious defect in our medical education?

In spite of over a century of introduction of modern Western medicines in India, our 'students have still to read from foreign text books on Medicine. This is a great drawback, for conditions in Europe and America are so very different yet the G.M.C. of the United Kingdom never tried to remedy this defect.

'The medical teachers' in Indian University course, generally, are neither whole-time men nor research workers,' two of the conditions insisted on for medical teachers in most foreign advanced Universities. Teaching of students is only a secondary consideration to the medical teachers of our country, as they care more for private practice. "Few of them care to keep their schools up to date or prepare lectures properly or undertake research work" (Editorial, I. M. Gazette, November, 1924). Do the G. M. C. of the United Kingdom ever care to look to this deplorable state of things?

SPIRIT OF RESEARCH.

As a result, 'students are not thus impressed with the spirit of research,' as in advanced Universities of the West. Further a vast amount of clinical material in the various hospitals in India is being wasted for want of research in the fields of diet and drugs of India, vast fields are lying unexplored for the 'want of the 'spirit of research'' in our country. Lastly Indians do not get the facility for research, even if they have the spirit to do so. Did the G.M.C. of the United Kingdom ever care to think on the subject as far as India is concerned?

Lastly, our medical education is so framed that it 'does not take into account the "medical tradition of the past," to be found in Ayurved and Yunani medicine. To build the future Indian (yet international) system of medicine, along with our national regeneration, we must take the best from both the Eastern and Western medicine.

A well-known European medical teacher of our country has spoken in this connection as follows:—

'We must study the conditions present and the systems in vogue, take from each what is best, to build up little by little, line upon line, a true universal; yet, Indian system of medicine, with its own medical literature, its own indigenous pharmacopia, its own teachers, moulded and adopted to the real needs of the country and its people." We may reasonably ask what the G.M.C. of the United Kingdom has done in this connection?

G. M. C'S NEGLECT,

We may, therefore, conclude that the G M.C. of the United Kingdom 'never thought to give such a medical education in India, that is best suited to India's real needs.'

We may further point out that the said G.M.C. of the United Kingdom are either 'ignorant of the conditions prevalent here,' e.g., our habits, etc., or 'wilfully neglected them to the detriment of our health.'

Thus, the said Council never raised a word of protest when our working hours were changed, when people here have got to bolt their food and rush to schools and colleges or for work in offices and factories. The said Council never pressed the Indian Government to 'spend more money to eradicate preventible diseases.'

Further, the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom has naturally looked to the welfare of its own kith and kin (for it is human nature) at the expense of Indians, by preventing recruitment of Indians in the higher medical service in India. An independent G.M.C for India will be the first to protest against this injustice to the children of the soil.

Can the proposed bill establish such a G.M.C. for India as will look to the interest of India Let us see how far the Bill serves the purpose.

SUBSERVIENT POSITION,

It is 'too officialised' according to the constitution laid down and will 'not be independent of the G.M.C. of the United Kingdom' it will not, therefore, serve our purpose, nay it will only put fresh obstacles in the way of our University medical education.

It 'excludes' that very useful body of medical men, whose diplomas cannot be registered in the "British In-

(Continued on page 12)

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"Democratic Government has this advantage, that its laws cannot permanently run counter to any widespread popular sentiment."

Ritchie—"Law and Liberty."

Anglo-American Relations.

If the telegraphic "summary" that has been cabled from New York is any guide to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's views and suggestions regarding Anglo-American relations then Mr. MacDonald has done little justice to himself. He seems to insinuate that almost all the fault lies with America, the present British Government having, perhaps, only a tiny residuary share in the matter. But this is by no means the case. The first public blow to Anglo-American friendship was dealt at Geneva when the tri-partite negotiations on naval disarmament resulted in a deadlock. The British representatives were responsible for it so obviously and exclusively that Viscount Cecil—an enlightened Conservative—wailed over the Geneva failure with pathetic but resigned eloquence. America became justly suspicious of British intentions concerning disarmament. But the British Government, instead of allaying those suspicions, proceeded to confirm them by negotiating that notorious but, happily, abortive Anglo-French Pact. That Pact provoked America and the justice of the provocation is admitted by British Socialists and Liberals, and even by many Conservatives. What should have been more natural for America, a power with the same perverse ideas about the basis of peace as are held by other Militarist powers, but with much more money, than to achieve naval equality by means of a large cruiser programme?

Mr. MacDonald's Opportunity.

But Mr. MacDonald lectures America alone. He says that if the programme "is carried out it would be a great blow to the nation from which the Kellogg Pact —why did he forget that the Kellogg Pact was dead, thanks to the British lead about reservations?—originated and a bad thing for every movement towards peace." This one-sided lecture is surprisingly absurd and so is his proposed scheme for settling differences by the appointment of five or six men. The need for "five or six outstanding men" will certainly arise, but after and not before America has been assured of British good faith—a necessary condition considering the Geneva failure and the Anglo-French Pact. The old policy of the "command of the seas" must be replaced both in spirit and the letter by the agreed policy of the "Freedom of the Seas". Mr. MacDonald can do so when, as we believe, he returns to Downing Street in the middle of this year. It will lie with him to clear the ground for his "five or six outstanding men" in the interest of Anglo-American friendship. He may also help "every movement towards world peace" by purging the Kellogg Pact of "reservation". Will he take the chance or will he, when Premier, relapse into—statesmanship?

Cussedness.

It is a pity that the Gujarat College strike is still dragging on through, the cussedness of the Principal. The Citizens' Advisory Committee, anxious to end the strike honourably, suggested to him some reasonable terms ensuring the immunity of the students from victimisation and their right to appear for the annual examinations. It is said that the Principal accepted these terms, but that he would make no recommendation to the University for the grant of term days, but "would see that the term was completed." We confess we do not understand the consistency or the propriety of his position. It is no wonder then that the Committee has not yet called off the strike.

A Question of Principle.

Mahatma Gandhi does not at all exaggerate the significance of the strike when he says: "There is in the Government Colleges too much of espionage and persecution of boys holding pronounced political views or taking any part in political gatherings not liked by the Government. It is high time that this unwarranted interference was stopped. In a country groaning as India is under foreign rule it is impossible to prevent students from taking part in movements for national freedom. .....The function of educational institutions is to impart education to the boys and girls who choose to join them and there-through to help to mould their character, never to interfere with their political or other non-moral activities outside the school-room. The question, therefore, raised by the strike of the Ahmedabad students is of first-rate importance and they deserve the sympathy and support of other scholastic institutions and the public in general." Such sympathy has already been demonstrated on a small scale for the present. More will any day be forthcoming if Principal Shirras calls for it.

CAUSE OF AFGHANISTAN IS CAUSE OF ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

India Ready With Men And Money.

Bombay's Mammoth Meeting Lends Full Support To Amanullah

MUSLIMS' WARNING TO BRITAIN

Manifestations of considerable enthusiasm and extreme regard for His Majesty Amanullahkhan, the King of Afghanistan, marked the proceedings of the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held on Friday evening at the People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum, to pass a resolution sympathising with King Amanullah in his present plight and asking the British Government to pursue a policy of strict non-interference as regards the present political situation in Afghanistan. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League and Mr. K. F. Nariman presided. Proposed by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, seconded by Dr. Abdullah bin Abdullah and supported by Mr. A. S. Wali and Mr. H. Lester Hutchinson, the following resolution was unanimously carried amidst a clamorous applause from the huge gathering.

THE RESOLUTION.

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay (a) sympathises with King Amanullah in his present plight brought about by the enemies of Afghanistan, (b) assures him of the moral support of the youths of this country who rightly consider him to be the liberator of not only Afghanistan but of Asia as well, (c) condemns wholesale the activities of the reactionaries and enemies of Afghanistan and prays for victory for King Amanullah in his righteous struggle to raise Afghanistan in the eyes of the World and (d) appeals to the youths of Afghanistan to rise to the occasion and to revolt against the "Mullah rule" and also against all antiquated social customs and religious dogmas that have divided man and man."

MR. NARIMAN'S SPEECH.

Opening the proceedings, Mr. Nariman said they had met there to observe the Afghan Day. Indeed, they were meeting under very tragic and unusual circumstances. Only a few months back, the citizens of Bimbay had the proudest privilege of welcoming amongst them the King of Afghanistan, who was at present virtually an exile in his own land. They had accorded King Amanullah a very hearty reception the like of which none else before him had received.

GREATEST INTERNATIONAL FIGURE.

India honoured King Amanullah not because he was a Muslim King or a ruler of an Asiatic State but because he was a true nationalist and a true democrat. (Applause). Amanullah was the greatest of international leaders living at present.

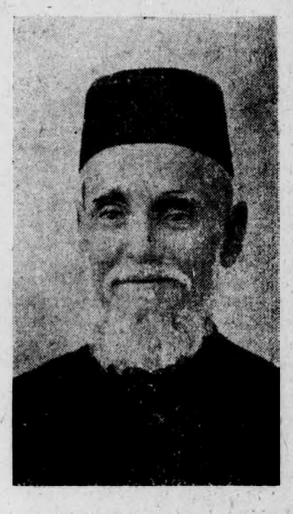
He was an ideal King of whom any country would be proud. The speaker then incidentally recalled to their minds one or two speeches which King Amanullah had made in Bombay while replying to the addresses of welcome. In his reply to the civic address, King Amanullah had asked them—what was the use of all that prosperity and grandeur unless and until they were able to stand on their own legs? To Muslims, his coreligionists, King Amanullah hand frankly told that they were responsible for the communal dissensions in India. He had earnestly appred to them to live on peaceful terms with their Hindu brothers. Such was the King, continued Mr. Nariman, who was to-day a captive in his own country. To them, the Indians, King Amanullah was greater to-day after his abdication than when he was occupying the throne of Afghanistan. Out of the trouble and turmoil that had vitiated the political life of Afghanistan, King Amanullah had emerged as the greatest man of the world, one who could sacrifice everything for a principle. (Cheers.)

INDIA READY TO SEND MEN AND MONEY.

Proceeding, Mr. Nariman said there was enough evidence to show that India, at any rate her Youth, was prepared to send men and money to Afghanistan in order to restore the ideal King to his throne. (Hear, hear). Their duty as a nation was not only to convene meetings and pars resolutions of sympathy but to make whatever sacrifices that were needed to fight the enemies of Afghanistan. (Applause). For young men of India, here was an opportunity of their life which they must clutch at, no matter what the consequences would be. He was sure that the movement in support of King Amanullah, which was started in upper India, would spread like wild fire throughout the country.

PEACE WITH HONOUR.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved the resolution of the meeting. The situation in Afghanistan, he went on to say, was unique in the extreme. The abdication of one King after another in the course of a few weeks was in the very nature of it a very



Maulvi Abdul Karim, member of Bengal Legislative Council who presided over the public meeting in Calcutta sympathising with Amanullah.

abnormal feature of politics. Only two months ago Amanullah was a King of whom even the mighty British Government was afraid but to-day he was an exile in his own land.

There was not a shred of doubt, Mr. Jamnadas asserted, that somewhere there was a hidden hand behind the Afghan revolution. It was not the rebel chief Bachha-I-Sakau but the hidden hand that was responsible for all the trouble in that country.

They were sympathising with Amanullah not because he was a Musalman but because he was a man of whom anybody would feel proud. (Cheers). The speaker then formally moved the resolution.

Dr. Abdullah seconded the resolution in an impassioned speech. It was then supported in a vigorous Hindustani speech by Mr. A. S. Wali.

Mr. H. Lester Hutchinson then made a frank speech in the course of which he fully elucidated what to all appearances is a very intricate political situation. He was very much pleased, he began, to support the resolution. He was glad the people of India had raised a timely warning against the possibility of British Government interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. King Amanullah at once launched a vigorous programme to modernise Afghanistan with a view to resist any possible encroachment on her freedom.

Nobody would believe that the rebels could have maintained a continuous warfare unless they were supported from outside. It was time, it was more than time, the speaker proceeded, that the oppressed nations of the world should rise up, irrespective of their nationalities, in support of Afghanistan. (Cries of hear, hear). The cause of Afghanistan was the cause of all oppressed people of the world. (Applause).

The resolution was then put to vote. It was unanimously carried amidst a loud applause. The meeting was then declared dissolved.

WARNING TO BRITAIN

OBSERVANCE OF STRICT NEUTRALITY URGED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

A warning to the British Government not to interfere in the present Afghan trouble was sounded at a crowded meeting held to-day at Albert Hall under the presidency of Mr. Abdul Karim when resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with Amanullah in his present trouble, earnestly hoping that under God's guidance "His Majesty King Amanullah" would prevail over his enemies machinations, expressing deep abhorrence of the intriguers, domestic and foreign, who fomented the trouble to further their selfish interests, urging the British Government to observe

Continued on next page.

PREMIER BALDWIN OPENS CAMPAIGN

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR TORIES

NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRY DISASTROUS

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Premier Baldwin has opened his election campaign. Addressing an audience of 3,000 at New Castle City Hall, from where the speech was broadcasted to other cities in the north, he said that the prospects throughout the country except in certain districts, were brighter. The maintenance of that improvement depended on the result of the general election.

Mr. Baldwin dealt at length with the nationalisation which, he said, was the main plank of Socialist platform and quoted figures showing that the nationalisation of shipping, railways and mines in progressive countries had involved colossal losses. The salvation of the industry in Britain lay in the closest co-operation of all concerned with the least Government interference. He was pleased to note that the purely political element in trade unionism was losing credit since the general strike of 1926. There was a new spirit throughout the country seeking rational settlement instead of the strikes.—Reuter.

REASONS FOR INCREASE.

The reasons for the large increase of Rs. 4,31,14,000 over the original grant are mainly, (a) additional advances aggregating Rs. 135 lakhs were granted to the Government of the United Provinces on account of taccavi loans for the purchase of seed, etc., (Rs. 120 lakhs) and for capital expenditure on the Sardha Canal (Rs. 15 lakhs); (b) An additional advance of Rs. 100 lakhs was granted to the Government of the Punjab for capital expenditure on irrigation works; and (c) the payment of Rs. 205 lakhs by the Bombay Government was postponed as the reclaimed land from the sale of which that Government proposed to repay the money was not ready for sale.—A.P.

ALBOUR PARTY AND CEYLON REOFRMS

SUPPORT TO DONOUGHMORE SCHEME

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Mr. J. H. Thomas has informed Mr. Amery that the Parliamentary Labour Party favours the proposals of the Donoughmore Commission for the reform of the Ceylon constitution subject perhaps to minor modification and the party will support any action on Mr. Amery's part to put them into effect.—Reuter.

GEN BOOTH'S SUCCESSOR

INJUNCTION PROCEEDNGS TO REMAN

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The injunction granted in connection of the successor of General Booth has been ordered to stand over till January 29. Meanwhile, the injunction continues. —Reuter.

KING'S "WONDERFUL RECOVERY"

A DEFINITE TURN OF TIDE

BRITISH MEDICAL PRESS'S OPTIMISM

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The medical press strikes an optimistic note in this week's review of the King's illness. "Lancet" refers to the King's "wonderful recovery" and says that "it is an open secret that for a long time it required Her Majesty's constant assistance to ensure that nourishment of any kind was taken."

The "British Medical Journal" sees in the course of events a definite turn of the tide.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE TO DEPUTISE FOR KING

PRIVATE VISIT TO DISTRESSED AREA

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The Prince of Wales begins the year of arduous duty, which will include deputising for the King at the Court Levees, by a tour of the distressed coalfields as Patron of Lord Mayor's fund which now amounts to £567,000 sterling. He goes to Northumberland and Durham on Monday. The Prince of Wales particularly desires that his visit should be considered private.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The bulletin issued at 11-15 this morning says:—The improvement noted in the last bulletin continues. The bacteriological examination shows that the right chest is now free from infecting organism. —Reuter.

IRAQ CABINET RESIGNATION

MR. AMERY'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON, Jan. 24.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Amery said that the resignation of the Iraqui Cabinet was the result of the failure to reach an agreement with His Majesty's Government with regard to the revision of the military and financial agreements concluded with the Iraq Government in 1924. The main questions at issue related to the local forces in Iraq and not to the British Air Force and the question of the removal of the Royal Air Force from Iraq did not arise.—Reuter.

"FORWARD" APPEAL DISMISSED

EDITOR AND PRINTER TO UNDERGO SENTENCE

At the High Court, to-day, Justices Suhrawardy and Graham dismissed the appeal preferred by Satyaranjan Bakshi, editor, and Pulin Behari Dhar, printer, of "Forward" who have been convicted of sedition, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to six months' and three months' simple imprisonment, respectively. —A. P.

"CHRONICLE'S" AIR TRIP FROM BOMBAY TO DELHI

Nationalist Daily's New Record

BOMBAY--DELHI FLIGHT

Copies of Sunday Edition to be available at Delhi on Sunday Evening

The people of Delhi will have the pleasant surprise of receiving on Sunday evening copies of the morning edition of the Sunday "Chronicle". An aeroplane will do the service for them. Piloted by Mr N Vincent it will leave the Juhu Aerodrome, (Bombay) at 3 a m on Sunday carrying with him a number of copies of the Sunday Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle". It will reach Delhi at about sunset and the copies will all be distributed FREE.

The "Bombay Chronicle" will thus be setting up a new record in India.

"KEEP ON THE SAFE SIDE"

Do Nothing Which might Alienate Indian Govt.'s Sympathy

MR. SASTRI'S ADVICE TO INDIANS

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 24.

Durban.—Opening the South African Indian Congress to-day the Rt. Hon. V.S.S Sastri said he wanted them to remember that for a long time in future they could not afford to be dissociated from the Government of India. He urged them to say or do nothing, therefore, which might alienate sympathies of that Government or which would make it difficult for them to continue that cordial cooperation they had hitherto enjoyed.

"Above all if there is the political unrest in India and movement of disrupitive character are taking on attractive names of independence and suchlike, whatever your hearts may feel upon these occasions I would ask you my countrymen to forbear. In your own interests, do not send across messages that you join in the cry for absolute independence. That way lies your ruin.

"Once you assume such uncompromising hostility to the Indian Government you may not then with any justice ask for their sympathy or assistance. You would then be thrown upon your own resources and you know by sad experience how little these will avail you in such difficulties as may assume formidable dimensions here. My advice is: Keep on the safe side."

Sir Venkata Reddi cordially associated himself with everything Mr. Sastri had said. He urged them to use moderation in their debates.—Reuter.

WHAT MR. SASTRI HAS DONE

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

Discussing the work done by Mr. Srinivasa Sastri during his stay in South Africa, a tea party to-day at Sir Abdul Quadir's residence, Mr. Max Yergan, Joint Secretary of the Students' Christian Association, South Africa, who is now touring Upper India, said that Mr. Sastri had done as much, if not more, in the course of his short stay in South Africa, towards the improvement of inter-racial relations as any other man in South Africa had done. He had made the people believe in the possibility of Indians and Europeans understanding each other. Places which no Indian had ever entered before had been entered by Mr. Sastri. He was also ably to understand the prejudices of Europeans. Asked whether Mr. Sastri had the whole-hearted backing of the Indian community in South Africa, Mr. Yergan replied that there was an Indian party which considered Mr. Sastri's policy too moderate. The party was not large, but was sufficiently vocal.—A. P.

DICTATORSHIP INEVITABLE!

YUGO-SLAVIAN KINGS CHALLENGE

CRUSADE TO END ALL PARTIES

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Belgrade.—"Go anywhere and everywhere and convince yourself of the real sentiments of the people." This challenge was uttered by King Alexander at the conclusion of an interview lasting an hour, granted as an exceptional step, to Reuter's special correspondent. The King laid emphasis on his efforts to avoid the establishment of dictatorship and said that he even rejected the proposal of M. Raditch, Leader of the Croatian Peasants' Party, after the last Cabinet crisis, to appoint a neutral Cabinet headed by the military officer and thus end party strife.

His Majesty said that he was unable to find neutral ministers, but increasing chaos which reached its climax in killing and wounding of the Deputies in the Chamber on 20th June made the Dictatorship inevitable. He summoned the Ministers and handed them the proclamation which none of them had previously seen and said that he shouldered the whole responsibility for it. He hoped to return to normal conditions as early as possible, but he must first get the house in order and put an end to parties whose chief idea was to sow dissension and emphasise racial differences. His Majesty concluded protesting the desire of himself and the whole nation for peace.

The correspondent says that the only manifest signs of existence of the Dictatorship are the absence of political wrangling which formerly absorbed the newspapers and the energies of the coffee-house politicians and speeding-up of the business of Government Departments. He says that the new Premier, General Zifkovitch is not the so-called "iron" general now living in retirement. The Premier served in the Royal Guard throughout the War. He is about the same age as the King.—Reuter.

OPENING SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

VICEROY TO ADDRESS HOUSE FROM PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

The decision to hold an ordinary sitting of the Assembly immediately following the inagural address of the Viceroy will necessitate a change of programme in the opening ceremony. There have been occasions when the Viceroy arrived in state and entered the Chamber in procession and took his seat on the Throne. On the last occasion, the Viceroy came to the Assembly in ordinary dress and addressed the Assembly from the Presidential Chair, and the President took a seat on the floor of the House in front of the Viceroy. But this simple arrangement also meant some dislocation of the seating arrangement.

It is expected that this time the seating arrangements will not be disturbed; the Viceroy will address the House from the Presidential Chair, and, though the dais is not very spacious, accommodation will also be found for the President on the dais to the right of the Viceroy.

It has been finally decided that the Viceroy will address the Assembly on the 26th instant.—A. P.

LANCASHIRE COTTON CORPORATION

FORMATION HAILED WITH SATISFACTION

CAREFUL DIRECTORATE AND STRONG BANK SUPPORT

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The formation of the Lancashire Cotton Trade Corporation is hailed with much satisfaction. Attention is drawn to the powerful directorate and Bank of England's invaluable backing. The novel feature is that Banks, as the largest and best secured creditors, agree to accept income debentures instead of the ordinary debentures. This is regarded as a matter of first class significance. It is pointed out that the root of the problem is simply one of price for the finished product and even if Lancashire cannot touch India and Japan in coarser goods, she may recapture the trade lost in ranges since war and soon begin to make up her enormous losses in China trade.—Reuter's Special.

A WARNING TO INTENDING HAJ PILGRIMS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

A communique says:—Intending Haj pilgrims may be warned in their own interest that they should not leave the shores of India with less than Rs. 600 after purchasing a return ticket and that if they propose to travel in Hedjaz by car rather than by camel, they should provide themselves with another Rs. 100. The minimum expenditure likely to be incurred by pilgrims on Haj is about the same as of last year.—A. P.

FORMAL REGISTRATION

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The Lancashire Cotton Corporation Limited has been ormally registered with a capital of hundred sterling which will be increased proportionately as companies are absorbed. Meantime arrangements have been made with the Bank of England to provide a temjorary necessary capital. The Board at present consists of W. G. Orr, John Tattersall, John Ryan, Sir Kenneth Stewart and Sir James Cooper. The Association expects to acquire at least seven or eight million spindles and numerous looms before the end of the year.—Reuter.

PASSENGERS OF SNOWED UP TRAIN

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Budapest.—It is now reported from Bucharest that all passengers in the snowed-up train mentioned in yesterday's message have made their way to the neighbouring village.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Geneva—The Opium Commission of the League of Nations, on Thursday, continued examination of traffic in illicit drugs. Sir Malcolm Delvingne in his speech pointed out the correlation between traffic in illegal drugs and traffic in women and children.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Paris.—Marshall Foch got up for a short while on Thursday.—Reuter.

M. L. A. IN ABDUCTION CASE

YEAR OLD CRIME

USBAND OF THE KIDNAPPED WOMAN IN WITNESS BOX

LARKANA, Jan. 25.

The criminal case in which Sardar Wahidbux Bhutto, member of the Legislative Assembly, and 17 others are charged with offences connected with the kidnapping and eventual death of a woman named Khanzadi commenced to-day before Mr. Aga, Special Magistrate. The Crown is represented by the Public Prosecutor in Sind, Mr. Lobo, and the Assistant Public Prosecutor, Larkana. The accused are defended by Mr. Pahlajani, M.L.C., Mr Lalchand M.L.A., Dewan Bahadur Murlidhar and others.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The case has gone through various stages of transformation. In February 1928, a woman named Khanzadi is alleged to have been kidnapped and 19 days later her husband filed a private complaint before Mr. Gorewalla. Sub-Divisional Magistrate although the complaint related to a cognizable offence. Mr. Gorewalla issued non-bailable warrants against 8 of the accused, all servants of Bhutto. The accused filed transfer application in the Judicial Commissioners Court with the affidavits of Bhutto and 21 others making allegations of highhandedness against certain officials and praying for a transfer of the case to another District. The application was rejected and the accused were committed to the Sessions. Then followed further important developments resulting from police enquiries and all the present accused were apprehended. Sirdar Wahidbux is charged under—section 120B Indian Penal Code and and not under section 302.

The Public Prosecutor at the outset asked the Court to divide the case into two parts. He said he would urge a separate trial against Mr. Bhutto for abetment of kidnapping, under sections 366 and 109, and would combine all the other challans for a conspiracy trial.

The latter case was taken up first. The complainant Chato was called as the first witness. He described how Khanzadi was abducted on 5th February 1928 by certain persons whom he decribed as Whidbux's servants and related the whole story of the kidnapping and concealment and her death. In cross-examination the witness admitted that no corpse of Khanzadi or her body was found in the graves alleged to have contained in them.—A. P.

COMPLETE CHAOS REIGNS IN AFGHANISTAN

FOREIGN POWERS AT LOSS TO OPEN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

PESHAWAR, Jan. 25.

Chaotic is the best word to describe the present state of affairs in Afghanistan. Everything seems to be in a state of flux and there is no prospect of the country settling down to normal life at any very near future. Indeed, the state of uncertainty may hang over the country for a considerable period and some blood will probably have to be shed before the rival elements reconcile themselves to the new state of affairs.

The position is indeed almost without parallel in present history. There is Bacha-I-Sakao, a person whose phenomenal rise to fame may be considered quite unprecedented in modern history but the new Amir has already begun to realise that to win victory by arms is not the same thing as to conduct a Government. In Mediaeval times it was possible for a King to stand solely on the credit of his army organisation and to rule by the sword but Bacha-I-Sakao has realised that he could not make the world's conscience revolt by wholesale murder or loot.

TEA VENDOR AS A RULER.

Even as it is, his generosity to the enemy and his determination to pacify the peoples of Kabul have not yet won over tribal opinion in his favour. There is something repugnant to their sense of self-respect to be ruled by the son of a water-carrier and by an ex-vendor of tea.

Moreover the fact that he has won the throne so cheaply, has itself introduced an element of bitter rivalry and there are many in Afghanistan who probably believe that they deserved the Crown better and would be more acceptable to the tribal subjects. But whatever may be the character of the move of the Shinwaries against Amir Habibullah or the nature of the mobilisation by King Amanullah at Kandahar, there is little doubt that in Kabul itself Bacha-I-Sakao may soon face dissatisfaction. In the meantime foreign Powers are watching the situation anxiously and are considering with whom to open diplomatic relations.—A. P.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION BETWEEN KABUL AND INDIA OPENED

PESHAWAR, Jan 25.

The Foreign Office in Kabul has reopened and wireless communication is again working between Kabul and India. Snow has been falling there for two days and the Kabul-Kandahar road is impossible. General unrest is prevalent in Kabul and further trouble may be expected there.—A. P.

"BOLSHIE" BILL ON ANVIL AGAIN

"ONLY FOR FOREIGN COMMUNISTS"

ANOTHER FETTERS FOR INDIAN COMRADES IN MAKING

DELHI, Jan. 25.

The Public Safety Bill will be one of the early measures which Government will introduce in the Assembly this session. It may, in its scheme, be different from the old bill but there is certainly no basis for the statement appearing in certain press reports that the bill will also include provisions for dealing with Indian Communists. The bill will apply to non-Indian Communists as before. Of course the question of dealing with Indian Communists is one which Government have publicly promised to consider separately, and any legislative proposals on the subject have not yet matured.

A large number of members of the Assembly arrived to-day including Dr. Moonje, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya.—A. P.

CAUSE OF AFGHANISTAN IS CAUSE OF ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE

(Continued from previous page.)

absolute neutrality in the matter and not to take a single step such as would be construed as an encroachment on the rights of the Afghan people and that no part of India's resources, men, material or money should be diverted in any way to hamper Amanullah's activities, calling upon the citizens of Calcutta to collect and organise a medical mission for medical relief work in Afghanistan.

Messrs. Bepin Chandra Pal, Subhas Chandra Bose, Sir P. C. Roy, the president and others addressed the gathering, calling on the citizens of Calcutta to associate themselves with the principles that Amanullah stood for, the principles of liberty and equality.—A. P.

WHOLE INCIDENT WOULD BE FULLY INVESTIGATED

LORD WINTERTON'S ASSURANCE

LONDON, Jan. 24

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy regarding the bombing accident at Peshawar, Lord Winterton said that the whole unfortunate incident would be fully investigated. It would be unfair to all concerned if he made any statement before a full report was received.—Reuter.

WANTED DETAILS OF EVACUATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

QUESTION IN COMMONS ON AFGHAN SITUATION

LONDON, Jan. 24.

In the House of Commons, Rear-Admiral Sueter asked for details of the evacuation of women and children from Kabul, and suggested that despatches from the Commander-in-Chief in India dealing with the subject might be issued in an official report. He also asked for the number and nationality of the rescued persons, supplies carried on the rescue flight, types of machines used and the names of air-officer commanding, and the pilots who performed the feat.

Lord Winterton said that at present he had very little information beyond what had already appeared in the press and gave details of the nationalities of the evacuated persons. He added that the Government of India had been asked to report on the whole subject. The question of publishing particulars asked for by Rear-Admiral Sueter would be dealt with on receipt of the report. He concluded with a tribute to the "remarkable efficiency" with which the evacuation had been carried out and the absence of casualties and accidents.—Reuter.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION TO KABUL

BO AY MUSLIM'S SYMPATHY WITH AMANULLAH

A very largely attended public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held at Mastan Shah Baug to discuss the present Afghan tangle and to express the views of the Mussalmans of India on the same. An unusually large number of Pathans were also present. They seemed to be very anxious to know all about the present situation in their homeland. One could see from the enthusiasm displayed at the meeting by the audience that their sympathies were with Ghazi Amanullah. Maulana Shaukat Ali, on the proposal of Maulana Irfan, was voted to the chair and the proceedings commenced with a recitation from the holy Quran.

At the outset Maulana Shaukat Ali explained to the audience the importance of the meeting. He said he had received a telephone message from Mr. Mohamed Ali from Delhi that as Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee he should wire to Sir Dennis Bray, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, requesting permission for a deputation to be sent to Kabul to acquaint itself with the real situation in Afghanistan and to place its views before the Mussalmans of India; and that a letter to that effect should be sent to the Government of India. It was necessary that any doubt that the Mahomedans had about the affairs in Afghanistan should be dispelled.

The deputation would consist of Mr. Husein Ahmed, Moulvi Kifayatullah, Moulvi Kutbuddin Abdul Vali, Moulvi Shafi Dawoodi, Abdul Gafoor Usmanzai, Syed Lal Badshah and Ali Gul Saheb. The Maulana informed the meeting that according to a message from Maulana Mahomed Ali, Sir Denis Bray had every sympathy with the proposal of sending a Khilafat deputation and it was unlikely that passports would be denied to them. The purpose of the deputation would be to try to mediate between the rebels and Amanullah and bring about a reconciliation between the King and the rebels. He felt that in the present Afghan crisis Britain had no hand.

Several other gentlemen also spoke and pointed out that they were not in complete possession of the facts of the situation and consequently found it difficult to come to some conclusion.

Resolutions were passed sympathising with Amanullah in his present difficulties and expressing the utmost faith in him. One resolution stated that when the Mahomedans considered the situation dangerous it would be necessary that a deputation arranged by the Khilafat Committee should proceed to Kabul and bring about peace between the Shinwaris and Amanullah.

After a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting was dissolved at a late hour.

WEAK AND HALTING EXPLANATION

Mr. Dange in a Fix

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of Sunday, the 20th January, you have asked me to answer certain questions regarding a certain agreement that I had signed with the Sassoons and from which, you are trying to prove that I have backed out.

In the first place, I have to point out that you seem to be editorially satisfied that I have repudiated an agreement within six days of signing it. The only proof that you adduce is this. You print a facsimile of a certain paper signed by me on the 12th and put it against a hand bill issued on the 18th. Thence you draw a fine logical conclusion that the one is a repudiation of the other. And on the basis of such a conclusion you say, that I owe an explanation to the public But, before I discharge my debt to the public, will you, please explain, to the public how by merely printing two facsimiles together of different dates, you can deduce that one repudiates exactly the other and nothing else. The contens of both the facsimiles have nothing in common to show that they can be pitted against each other and used to prove that I have backed out from my agreement. The English facsimile clearly refers to some one mill, while the handbill refers to several notices on several Sassoon mills. Before you took the editorial responsibility of making a definite statement (because the statement is signed by no correspondent) that I have backed out, have you satisfied yourself that no other notices in Marathi purporting to be signed by me were put on the gates of the Sassoon Mills by the Management on the night of 16th and 17th? And whether the handbill is a repudiation of those false Marathi notices or of the English one of which you print a facsimile. Before you ask me, Sir, for further explanation, I should request you to clear the above points I have raised. And in case you cannot, will you be good enough to take back the rash headlines you have given to prejudice me in the eyes of the people?

Yours, etc.,
S. A. DANGE,
General Secretary.
Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Kondaji Building.
Parel, Bombay, Jan. 22, 1929

(Mr. Dange, instead of explaining his conduct, seeks to show that we have done him an injustice in coming to the conclusion that he has tried to back out from an agreement to which he had given his consent We must state here that we have no desire to do any injustice to Mr. Dange. But when facts placed before us warrant the conclusion to which Mr. Dange objects, it become our duty, in the interest of the Labour movement, to publish them. We wanted a definite reply to certain questions published in our issue of 20th instant. Instead of giving a plain and adequate answer Mr. Dange has written to us an ambiguous letter which in justice to him we publish above.

On receipt of Mr. Dange's letter we again made enquiries which confirm our conclusion that Mr. Dange, having agreed to certain terms and having put his signature to a statement containing those terms sought to back out from it. The facts are as follows:—

Mr. Dange in his letter asks us to ascertain whether "other notices in Marathi purporting to be signed by me were put on the gates of the Sassoon Mills by the Management on the night of the 16th and 17th?" We have ascertained that the same notices, a facsimile of which we published on the 20th instant were put up on the 17th instant with a preamble which is as follows:

"For the information of the workpeople of the mill we give herewith the terms of the settlement of the strike of the Jacob Sassoon Mill."

This Marathi notice was put on the gates for the information of the workmen of other Mills managed by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd. In doing so they did nothing wrong But assuming that the Management were not justified in putting the notice in all the other mills, it was Mr. Dange's duty to have protested immediately against it and then issue a communique mentioning that the notice was applicable to the case of the Sassoon Mills only. Instead of that he published a notice in Marathi in which he denied pointblank having agreed to any settlement or having put his signature to any understanding. In order to help Mr. Dange and the public to appraise the situation in the clearest manner possible, we put the following questions to Mr. Dange:—

(1) Did Mr. Dange put his signature to a statement, dated 12th January 1929, with regard to the settlement of the dispute of the workmen of the Sassoon Mills?

(2) If he did, why did he deny in the Marathi notice, dated 18th January, that he put his signature?

(3) Is the signature on the notice, dated 12th January, his genuine signature or not?

(4) If the signature is genuine and if the authorship of the Marathi notice over his own signature is not denied by Mr. Dange, does this not prove that he tried to back out from the arrangement?—Editor "B. C.")

LEEDS BUSINESS MAN TAKES TO HINDUISM

A group photo of Mr. Frederick Mollan (centre) who became a convert to Hinduism wearing the saffron mark with Mr. Vishnu Karandikar (left) and Mr. Bajaj (right).

MUSLIM DEPUTATION TO KABUL

NO TRUTH IN RUMOUR

With reference to the press report that Moulana Mahomed Ali at a public meeting stated that Sir Denys Bray had sanctioned passports to members of a Muslim deputation to Kabul for rendering assistance to Amanullah, enquiries show that there is no truth in the report and that no passports have been issued to any deputation.—A. P.

WORKERS' RIGHT TO STRIKE

MR. S. C. JOSHI CRITICIZES STANDING ORDERS

MILL INQUIRY COMMITTEE IN SESSION ON JAN. 26.

On resumption of work on Friday morning, the Bombay Mill Strike Inquiry Committee heard arguments on the legal aspects of the Draft Standing Orders. On the conclusion of these arguments, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala made an application for a week's adjournment of the Committee's sitting. He said that the representatives of both the Mill-owners' Association and Labour felt that they could, after mutual consultation and negotiations, come to some understanding on the vexed question of Standardisation Scheme. If they could come to an understanding outside the Committee Room, it would save time and possibly a good deal of discussion. He further added that he was making that application on behalf of both sides.

ADJOURNMENT PROPOSAL.

The Chairman seemed a little reluctant to grant the request as he pointed out after a week's consultation both parties might still find themselves disagreeing on some points and the Committee might have to cover the same ground again, in which case the adjournment might mean mere loss of time. Mr. Saklatvala, however, assured the Committee that there was every chance of their coming to an amicable settlement and for that reason the Committee should grant his request. To save time he suggested that representatives of both sides should meet on Sunday and Monday and submit their report to the Committee on Wednesday morning. This compromise was agreed to and the Committee adjourned till Wednesday next.

LEGAL OBJECTIONS TO STANDING ORDERS.

Earlier in the day, Mr. S. C. Joshi, Advocate, representing the workers, pointed out to the Committee certain legal objections to the Standing Orders. He objected to the rule which made the mill manager's decision final in disputes arising out of or incidental to the Standing Order despite the proviso of appeal to the Managing Agents. The rule as it stood, he contended, was illegal and one-sided. To remove the defect, he suggested the formation of an Arbitration Board which should consist of the representatives of the workers and the Management. Mr. Joshi also objected to the rule relating to the search of operatives by the gateman. He argued that the rule gave wide powers to the gateman. In most cases the rule was likely to be abused. He suggested the deletion of that rule. Regarding the provision of giving notice of termination of service, Mr. Joshi suggested that in the case of workers the time for a notice should be only 7 days. He cited legislation existing in Belgium, Pegu and Germany in support of his suggestion.

WORKERS' RIGHT TO STRIKE.

Mr. Joshi also objected to the system of "playing off". The closing of a department or a piece of machinery, he argued, was illegal under the existing law. As for closing a mill owing to strike, epidemic, etc., a provision already existed under Section 56 of the Contract Act. Hence it was unnecessary to make a separate provision in the Standing Orders. The rule compelling the operatives to give one month's notice before going on strike was tantamount to taking from the workers the right to strike, which was given them under the Indian Trades Union Act.

Mr. Carol, Solicitor, representing the Mill-owners' Association, replied to Mr. Joshi's arguments.

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AHMEDABAD WORKERS "WAR" PLANS

GENERAL STRIKE UNDER GANDHIJI'S GUIDANCE

LABOUR UNION SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING SITUATION

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 24.

The Ahmedabad Labour Union is engaged in considering its plan of action to meet the situation that would arise in case the Gujarat Ginning Mill finally refuses to abide by the award of the arbitrators.

The time given by the Labour Union to the Gujarat Ginning Mill to take back the strikers will expire to-morrow and if they are not taken back, the Labour Union, it is understood, will take such steps as are approved of by Mahatma Gandhi. These measures are likely to include the calling out on strike the workmen of Hathising Mill, another mill of Sheth Manekial the Agent of the Gujarat Ginning Mill, as well as those of any other Mill which assists the Gujarat Ginning Mill in any way.

If the Mill-owners' Association is unable to enforce the award of the arbitrators, the Labour Union intends to approach the arbitrators to enable it to declare a general strike.

The Labour Union intends to have this issue settled before Gandhiji leaves for his tour in Sind at the end of this month.—A. P.

BOURBON NADIA COTTON

ARRIVES IN TIRUPUR

TIRUPUR, Jan. 21.

The new crop Bourbon Nadia cotton has commenced to arrive in the local market in small quantities This variety is having a fairly good demand. The present quotations of cotton are as follows:—Cambodia first crop local varieties Rs. 256/261, per candy of 520 lbs.; Karunkanni first crop Rs. 232/239; Cambodia first crop outside varieties Rs. 237/243; Karunkanni second crop Rs. 216/222; Cambodia second crop Rs. 224/233; Bourbon Nadia Rs. 217/223.

TRAMWAY WORKERS' MASS MEETING

PROTEST AGAINST THREATENED REDUCTION OF MEN

A meeting of the employees of the B. E. S. & T. Company was held at Dadar on Friday evening, to protest against the threatened reduction of about 50 workers in the company's work shops. Messrs. Bradley, Dange, Jogiekar, Bapoo Shinde, and others were present.

The following resolution was unanimously passed.

This meeting protests against the unjust reduction of 50 or 60 workmen of which the company has given notice, inspite of the promise given by the management in April 1928 not to make any further reduction of staff and in spite of the fact that the company is making huge profits. This meeting further declares that in view of these huge profits the company must not only desist from the policy of reduction but must also take more workers under its employment and thus lessen the strain of those who are already working, and this meeting further warns the company against fomenting unrest among the workers by following a contrary policy.

This meeting further resolves to carry on a vigorous propaganda among the members of the Board of Directors, the Municipal Corporation and other public bodies against the threatened unjust attack of the company on the economic rights of the workers and to organise workers for direct action.

Madras.—Opening a conference of District Educational Officers of the Presidency to-day, Dr. Subbaroyan, the Education Minister, said that mass education was the great problem to be faced at the present time, when they were aiming at democracy on western model.—A. P.

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ALLEGED BREACH OF HONOUR BY THE PRINCIPAL

—:o:—

Mahatmaji on Gujarat College Strike

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The strike of nearly seven hundred students of the Gujarat College which has now gone on for over 20 days is no longer a matter merely of local importance. A labour strike is bad enough, a students' strike is worse, whether it is justly declared or unjustly. It is worse because of the consequences it entails in the end and because of the status of the parties. Unlike labourers, students are educated and can have no material interest to serve by means of strikes, and unlike employers, heads of educational institutions have no interest in conflict with that of the students. Students moreover are supposed to be embodiments of discipline. A strike of students therefore produces far reaching consequences and can only be justified in extraordinary circumstances.

But though occasions for students' strikes in well-ordered schools and colleges must be rare, it is not impossible to conceive such as to warrant strikes on their part. Thus for instance if a principal running counter to public opinion refuses to recognise a day of universal rejoicing as a holiday which both parents and their school or college-going children may desire, students will be justified in declaring a strike for that day. Such occasions will be more frequent in India as the students grow more self-conscious and become more alive to a sense of their responsibility to the nation.

NOT ENGINEERED BY WILD MEN.

In the case of the Gujarat College, I cannot help saying that so far as I have been able to judge, the students have had ample reason for the strike. It is quite wrong to say, as has been said in some quarters, that the strike has been engineered by a few mischievous students. It is impossible for a handful of mischief-makers to hold together seven hundred boys for over a fortnight. As it is, there are responsible citizens advising and guiding the students. Chief among these is Sjt. Mavlankar, a pleader of experience and known for his wisdom and moderation. He has been in touch with the Principal and is firmly of opinion that the students are absolutely in the right.

The facts can be briefly told. The students absented themselves from College with the rest of the boys all over India on the Simon boycott day. The absence was no doubt unauthorised. The students were technically in the wrong. They should have at least asked for formal permission before they absented themselves. But boys are the same all the world over. One might as well hope to restrain the wind as hope to curb the roused enthusiasm of students. Theirs was at best a youthful indiscretion. This was condoned by the Principal after a great deal of negotiation; the boys being permitted optionally to appear for their terminal examination on a fee of Rs. 3 each, it being understood that the majority would appear and that those who did not would not be in any way punished. The Principal, however, it is alleged, broke his pledge and put up a notice making it compulsory for the boys to appear for the terminal examination upon payment of Rs. 3 each. This naturally incensed the boys. They felt, 'if the salt loseth its savour, wherewith shall it be salted?' They therefore struck work. The rest is simple. The strike continues and friends and critics alike certify to the great self-restraint and correct conduct of the boys. In my opinion, students of a college are in duty bound to resist such breach of honour by their Principal as is alleged against the Principal of the Gujarat College. It is impossible to tender to a teacher that unreserved respect to which he is entitled by reason of his honourable calling when he is found to be guilty [illegible] each of honour.

If th[illegible] are resolute there can be but o[illegible] the strike, viz., withdrawal of th[illegible] notice and an absolute promise [illegible] from any punishment to the [illegible] indeed the most proper thing w[illegible] the Government to appoint [illegible]pal for the College.

[illegible]EM ALONE.

Ther[illegible]ernment Colleges too much [illegible] persecution of boys holdin[illegible]litical views or taking a[illegible]cal gatherings not liked [illegible]t. It is high time that this unwarranted interference was stopped. In a country groaning as India is under foreign rule, it is impossible to prevent students from taking part in movements for national freedom. All that can be done is to regulate their enthusiasm so as not to interfere with their studies. They may not become partisans taking sides with warring parties. But they have a right to be left free to hold and actively to advocate what political opinion they choose. The function of educational institutions is to impart education to the boys and girls who choose to join them and therefore to help to mould their character, never to interfere with their political or other non-moral activities outside the school room.

The question therefore raised by the strike of the Ahmedabad students is of first-rate importance and they deserve the sympathy and support of other scholastic institutions and the public in general. Parents are as much concerned with the strike as school-going boys and girls. For the Ahmedabad students have, I understand, acted throughout with the approval of their parents or guardians.

BOYS WHO MOVE THEIR EARS

—:o:—

RESEMBLANCE TO "HAIRY FOREFATHERS"

Professor Alexandar Wood, tutor of Emmanuel College and lecturer in physics, University of Cambridge, again addressed boys and girls—and grown-ups—at the Royal Institution Christmax lecture at the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Describing the ear and its functions, Professor Wood said, "We still hear the expression 'pricking up one's ears,' although only animals can do that now that humans have grown out of the habit.

"I know some boys who still boast that they can move their ears up and down, but if I were they, I would not exhibit the fact, since it betokens too much resemblance to their hairy forefathers." The ear was almost unbelievably sensitive, and easily damaged.

"By a merciful dispensation of Providence people get less sensitive to shrill high-pitch sounds as they get older," the lecturer said, "so that by the time they cease to enjoy such noises they cease to hear them." To illustrate this Professor Wood told a story against himself.

"I had been demonstrating this point to a class of boys at Cambridge," he said. "I tuned a whistle higher and higher, until it became so shrill that it was inaudible to me. Turning my attention to the blackboard, I was greeted with rounds of applause from the students.

300,000 TONES.

"Being unaccustomed to such an honour, I looked round for the cause, feeling sure I had made some howler on the blackboard, or that something similar was wrong, to evoke the applause. Finding nothing, I had to ask the reason and discovered that the whistle which I had tuned up so high that I thought it was inaudible, was still decidedly audible to the boys, although I, with my greater years, could not hear it.

"A normal ear can hear about 300,000 tones varying in loudness and pitch. When a sound gets to loud it ceases to be heard and gets into the region of feeling so that one gets a strange tickling sensation in the ear. This tickling sensation can also be felt in the tips of the fingers if held up near the sound."

Referring to vibrations and acoustic resonance, Professor Wood said that an army walking over a bridge might cause the bridge to collapse if the men did not break step "because," he said, "their steady tread might just hit the natural period of the bridge."

In the same way a singer is quite capable of breaking a glass vase by the resonance of his voice. I was inclined to disbelieve this until I discovered that in one country there was a law which stated that if cocks, by their crowing broke the neighbours' glass vessels, the owner of the cock should be liable for the damage."

Professor Wood advocated that every step should be taken to shut out noise, and showed a number of sound-absorbers.

FINANCE STANDING COMMITTEE

—:o:—

ADVANCES TO PROVINCIAL LOAN FUND

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly has approved of the additional grant demanded on account of advances to the Provincial Loan Fund. The Budget grant for the current financial year was fixed at Rs. 6,86,95,000 on the basis of estimates of advances required and repayments to be made by the Provincial Governments. It was however found late rthat a total sum of Rs. 11,18,09,000 would be required under the head and a demand for the sum not covered by the previous grant was accordingly put befode the Standing Finance Committee, and has now been approved.—A. P.

"USELESS BODY OF PEOPLE"

VIEWS ON POLITICIANS

—:o:—

YOUNG WOMAN'S UNWANTED VOTE

The views of Eve on politics and politicians were aried in the Glasgow Sherin's Court when a young woman was charged with failing to fill up the registration firm entitling to the Parliamentary vote.

The defendant, Miss Peggy Bowman, of St. James Road, Glasgow, it was explained by an agent, had no great use for politics. She thought politiciaSs were a useless body of people. In fact Miss Bowman thought that if she filled up the form she would have to go and record her vote for some idiot she did not want to have anything to do with. Fortunately, however, Miss Bowman had now seen her mistake, and had returned her form completed.

Sheriff Robertson, who said that this was the first case of its kind to be heard in Glasgow, admonished Miss Bowman, and said: "I quite understand that this function has been thrust upon you without your consent, as in the case of many of your sisters, who feel they are no more qualified to exercise the vote than hundreds of thousands of men.

"My advice to you, however, is to go to the balot-box at the next election and by your vote select the least culpable and idiotic of the candidates before you." There are 11,000 people in Glasgow who have failed to return their forms, according to the assessor, Mr. Walton.

A BLIND SHORTHAND REPORTER

Miss Green, a young woman who has been blind from birth, took a verbatin shorthand report of the proceedings at the National Conference of Blind Workshop Representatives, which met in London. She uses an ingenious instrument known as the Stainsby Wayne Braille shorthand writer and can attain a speed of over 160 words per minute.

The Machine is very small and has only seven keys, one long one—which performs a similar function to the space-bar on a typewriter—and six small ones. These represent the seven dots in the Braille alphabet. As the keys are operated embossed signs appear on a paper ribbon, from which the report is afterwards typed out an ordinary typewriter.

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BUDGET DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

—:o:—

PORT TRUST AND WATER TAX

MEMBERS PROPOSE INCREASE

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday afternoon when the Budget estimates on income side were discussed.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that the general tax leviable at the rate of 11 per cent. on the rateable value of buildings, etc., be fixed at Rs. 1,30,60,000.

Mr. P. J. Sahasrabudhe moved an amendment that the amount be fixed at Rs. 1,35,60,00.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe said after the repeal of the Rent Act some of the landlords had increased rents and he thought the increased assessment would, at least, bring an extra amount of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Mr. M. A. Dabholker pointed out that owing to mill strike many landlords had suffered heavily owning to non-payment of rents and he doubted if the Municipality would get any increased assessment.

WOES OF A LANDLORD.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee opposing the amendment said that though there was a probability of landlords increasing rents where they were Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 a month, there was also a downward tendency in respect of higher rents. He wished Mr. Sahasrabudhe owed a house or two in the locality he represented and he (Mr. Tairsee) was sure he would leave Bombay.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta assured Mr. Sahasrabudhe that the framers of the Budget had taken into consideration the point he had raised.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved an amendment for a graduated scale of tax according to the amount of rents.

The amendments being put to vote were lost and the original proposition was carried.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram then moved that the receipts from town duties be adopted at Rs. 14,00,000.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment for increasing the amount by Rs. 50,000.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition was agreed to.

WATER TAX TO PORT TRUST.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram then moved: That the water tax charged to the Bombay Port Trust be levied at Re. one per thousand gallons.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved an amendment to charge the Bombay Port Trust annas twelve per thousand gallons instead of rupee one.

IN DEFENCE OF PORT TRUST.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded the amendment and said the Bombay Port Trust was considered to be a rich body and it was an effort to operate on the cheque book of the Port Trust. He assured the House that the Port Trust made no profit on the water supplied to the ships in harbour.

Mr. Kishondas Manmohandas Ramji supported the amendment

CHARGE MORE TO MILL-OWNERS.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved another amendment to charge the mills at rupee one per 1,000 gallons instead of annas ten and fourteen as recommended by the Standing Committee.

Dr. J. N. Vora opposed the amendment and stated that the question had aroused considerable interest inasmuch as he had seen the leader of the Progressive Party canvassing votes in favour of the amendment.

Mr. H. P. Mody: The statement is absolutely incorrect and unwarranted.

Dr. Vora: I do not impute any motive.

Mr. Mody: That is not true.

Dr. Vora: I accept your statement.

Mr. Nariman protested against the undue and unfair treatment meted out to the Port Trust who made a big profit every year and did not deserve any preferential treatment or favour.

Mr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, asked the House to consider that the revenue of the Port Trust was Rs. 275 lakhs a year while that of the Municipality was over Rs. 3 crores.

Mr. Nariman:—Both are insolvents (Laughter).

Mr. Neilson then pointed out that the Port Trust made no profit in supplying water to the ships and on the other hand had to maintain pipes, metres, plant and labour at considerable expense.

As some more members expressed their desire to speak, the President adjourned the Corporation to 31st instant.

At a meeting of the Pimplewadi (Bombay) Yuvak Mandal, a resolution was unanimously passed congratulating the students of the Gujarat College on their bold stand against the treatment of Principal Shirras.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

RELIEF TO DISTRESSED VILLAGERS

—:o:—

DEMAND FOR REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE

The Budget Session of the Bombay Legislative Council will Commence its sittings on the 18th proximo at the New Council Hall, Bombay. A large number of resolutions is included in the agenda. We give below a few of the resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS BY MR. A. D. SHETH.

"This Council recommends to the Government that they should declare the policy of State recognition and State encouragement to the Indian systems of medicine and appoint a committee to inquire and report what steps should be taken to put such a policy into practice."

"This Council recommends to the Government to appoint a committee with a non-official majority to enquire into the grivances of talukdars and inamdars on the one hand and their ryots on the other hand in talukdari and inami villages in Gujarat and to report what should be done by legal enactments or otherwise to see to see that both of them receive fair and just treatment."

"This Council recommends to the Government to appoint a committee to inquire into the conditions of the village roads of the Ahmedabad district in the monsoon and to report what should be done to help the villagers in the matter."

MR. SWAMINARAYAN.

"This Council recommends to Government that the present practice of indiscriminate slaughter of cattle be discontinued and thact rules be at once framed and enforced throughout the province for stopping the slaughter of—

(a) animals which are pregnant or in milk;
(b) all cows;
(c) breeding bulls, draught and-plough bulls and bullocks;
(d) all animals (other than sheep or goats) which are under the age of nine years;

and that the existing laws on the subject be so amended as to give effect to this resolution."

"This Council recommends to Governments to take all necessary steps for the development of the Ayurvelic and Unani-systems of medicine."

"This Council recommends to Government that an Ayurvedic and Unani College be established at a convenient place in the Presidency."

"This Council recommends to Government not to enforce, in any of the talkas of this Presidency, enhanced rates of survey assessments fixed as a result of the revision operations carried out during the last eleven years."

"This Council recommends to Government that the liquor shop at Saraspur, a suburb of Ahmedabad, which is situated in front of the well of the suburb, be forthwith removed from its present location."

REMIT LAND REVENUE.

"This Council recommends to Government that in view of the awful devestation and untold distress to the cultivators of Gujarat caused by heavy rainfall and floods in the months of July and August of 1927, Government should, as a matter of humanity and grace, remit the land revenue in all the affected talkas of Gujarat for the year 1927-28 and should immediately make an announcement to that effect so as to allay the harrowed and distressed feelings and fears of the lakhs of sorely afflicted poor agriculturists."

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that all expenditure sanctioned for the Bombay Development and Sukkur Barrage schemes should be utilized for the relief of the distressed during the recent disaster caused by the floods in Gujarat and for reconstruction of villages destroyed and a large amount may be placed at the disposal of the district local boards in Gujarat for repairs and reconstruction of roads, bridges, culverts, school-houses and sanitary works in the affected area."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that all schemes involving capital expenditure exceeding one lakh of rupees should be considered by a committee of the Council and sanctioned by the Council before they are launched."

"This Council recommends to Government that in view of the fact that the recent destructive floods have caused extensive damage to the soil in nearly all parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira and Panch Mahals districts, rendering the soil unfit for cultivation for several years as the expenses for improvement cannot be afforded by the cultivators. Government should estimate the total acreage of soil rendered agriculturally unproductive and valueless and devise measures for improvement and reclamation of the ruined soil of the devastated talukas of the districts above mentioned."

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint immediately a special agricultural officer of high equipments to accomplish a detailed and scientific survey of the soils of the districts of Gujarat devastated by the recent floods and to order the Revenue Department to free those ruined soils which have been rendered wholly uncultivable from all assessment charges."

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

"This Council recommends to Government to make an enquiry into the adulteration of pure ghee and butter with vegetable and other imported oils in the presidency of Bombay and to make such amendments in the existing adulteration laws as would put a complete stop to the practice of adulteration of pure ghee and butter."

"This Council recommends to Government to recommend to the Government of India to impose control over the importation of vegetable and other oils which are being used to adulterate pure ghee and butter in the presidency of Bombay.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN ALWAR

—:o:—

BOONS TO PEOPLE TO BE ANNOUNCED

ALWAR, Jan. 25.

The Mahavishnu Yagya which has attracted a large concourse of Hindus, comes to an end to-morrow with Pooran Ahooti and Brahmin bhojan to commemorate the Yagya, a unique ceremony which has not been performed befre within living memory. His Highness the Maharaja laid the foundation stone of Yagyanagar. The place where the Yagya was performed will be converted into a park and a public garden and a town hall will be built there.

At tomorrow's durbar several boons to the people are expected to be announced and great public enthusiasm prevails.—A. P.

NO MINISTRY POSSIBLE IN C. P.

—:o:—

LEADER DECLINES GOVERNOR'S OFFER

NAGPUR, Jan. 25.

When the Legislative Council reassembled to-day, the Hon. Mr. Tambe, the leader of the House, made the following statement relating the formation of a new Ministry:—"In pursuance of the undertaking given in the Legislative Council on the 18th instant the Governor sent for Mr. Khaparde, the leader of the Nationalist Party, and invited him to form a Ministry. After consideration, Mr. Khaparde informed His Excellency that he did not think that any Ministry formed from his party would be stable and so declined the offer. His Excellency then consulted Mr. Raghavendra Rao who was unwilling to consider the matter at the present moment. His Excellency has the situation thus created under his serious consideration."—A. P.

MARATHI PROVINCE OF C. P.

MR. KHAPARDE'S RESOLUTION BEFORE COUNCIL

NAGPUR, Jan. 24.

In the Central Provinces Legislative Council to-day, Mr. Khaparde moved a resolution recommending to the Government to take steps to constitute the Marathi tracts of the Central Provinces and Berar into separate provinces, and in doing so, he said that it would be advisable to reconstitute the Central Provinces on a lingaistic basis.

Mr. Ghanesham Gupta, leader of the Congress Party, opposed the resolution. While accepting the principle underlying it, he thought that the present was not an opportune time for the examination of the claims of any particular area for redistribution. His party was of the opinion that the question of the redistribution of provinces could be taken up after the constitutional problem had been satisfactorily solved and a Commonwealth of India, in accordance with the national demand, established.

Mr. Raghvendra Rao endorsed the views expressed by the leader of the Congress Party.

The debate on the resolution was not over when the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

DEPRESSION OVER BALUCHISTAN

POONA, Jan. 25.

The western disturbance lies this morning as a depression over Baluchistan. It has caused nearly general rain in North Baluchistan, the Punjab aSd the North Western Frontier Province, and local rain in Kashmir with a few falls in Sind and the west United Provinces. The temperature has fallen further along the Frontier Hills, and is generally above normal in the central parts of the country. The conditions are becoming favourable for a duststorm in Baluchistan, Sind, and Rajputana.

The chief amounts are:—Mussooree, Chakrata three quarters of an iSch; Meerut a quarter; Pishin, Harnai, Kalat, three quarters; Parachinar, Hissar Sonamarg, Quetta, Simla, Dalhousie, pindi, Montgomery Peshawar, Cherat, Fort Sandeman, Chaman, Jacobabad, Drosh a quarter.

Forecast:—A decrease in north Baluchistan, an increase in Kashmir and East Punjab, and an extension in Sind, the United Provinces, and into Rajputana and Central India.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of great intensity at the origin about 8,600 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at two hours 26 minutes on Friday the 25th January.—A. P.

Sir Ernest Jackson, Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, has been unanimously elected President of the Indian Railway Conference Association for the year 1929-30.—A. P.

Trichinopoly.—H. E. the Governor opened the new bridge over the Cauvery river, near Trichinopoly Fort on Thursday morning. Later, he received an address from the Srirangam Municipality.—A. P.

Yeotmal.—The eleventh session of the Yeotmal District Conference has been fixed for the 30th and 31st of March at Yeotmal. The Berar Provincial Conference also meets at the same venue simultaneously.—A. P

Lady Sykes attended an "At Home" given by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 24th instant.

Lady Sykes attended a Committee Meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society on Thursday, the 24th instant.

NEW AMERICAN COTTON CROP

WEATHER REPORT

The Weather Bureau in its report issued on the 3rd inst. for the previous week states that the weather conditions were favourable for the scrapping of outstanding cotton, but some is still unpicked in the Central, Northern and North-Western portions of the Cotton-belt.

THE PROPOSED ALL-INDIA MEDICAL BILL

(Continued from page 8.)

dian Register," the "Sub-Assistant Surgeons," the "backbone" of the service, the rank and file of medical men in our fight against disease.

It 'excludes' all 'hakims and vaids' who supply the medical needs of rural areas. At one stroke Government wants to withdraw what little State-aid, it is giving to those ancient systems. The services of those useful body of men are not utilized for proper treatment of the "dumb millions" of India's population.

'The rule for registration will be "partially or completely withdrawn"' in case probably of young 'English doctors' coming in this country as members of the R.A.M.C. and the I M S or in connection with various industries and agriculture or as medical missionaries or for private practice, having no 'practical knowledge of Tropical diseases.'

Medicine "has no room for narrow secretarian or national jealousies, yet the bill is highly sectarian and systematic and will serve only the 'vested interest" in the land.

FRANK ADMISSION.

It has been argued that "It is not desirable to cut ourselves adrift from the G.M.C. of the United Kingdom, who will always be ready to give friendly advice." (Editorial, G.M.C., June, 1927).

But it may be said in reply that a "friendly criticism" is one thing, quite distinct from the "tyranny and arbitrary restriction of a foreign corporation." The Editor, however, admitted that "self-interest" on the part of the European members of the G. M. C. of the United Kingdom prompts them nor to go against it. This is a frank statement on his part, for which he deserves credit, but what do we care, if we cut ourselves adrift from the said Council which has no consideration for us?

The composition of the Council is far from what is desirable from the Indian point of view. It is dominated by officials. Unfortunately official and non-official views in this country are more often at loggerheads than in an independent country.'

The bill, therefore, as proposed is a retrograde measure as the proposed G.M.C; for India will not be independent of the sister Council of the United Kingdom and will be dominated by officials, who will not look to our interest and will, therefore, be rejected, as suggested by the recent All-India Medical Conference at Calcutta.

TRAINING OF INDIANS AS MARINE ENGINEERS

—:o:—

FINANCE COMMITTEE PASSES SCHEME

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly, at its meeting to-day, it is understood, passed the scheme put forward by the Commerce Department for sending three Indians every year to England for training as Marine Engineers. The cost which is to be borne by the State will probably amount £250 per year per student. The idea is ultimately to Indianise the engineering ranks of the marine service up to the rank of Chief Engineer, and this will be complementary to the training given by the Dufferin which trains Indians for captainships.

The Committee also considered a scheme for the reorganisation of the Central Publication Branch of the Government of India, involving an expenditure of about one lakh, but a decision was held in abeyance as the Committee demanded that an officer should be deputed to investigate the whole question for a detailed report before the expenditure was incurred.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS VOTED.

A large number of supplementary grants in the posts and telegraphs department, which were mostly a non-controversial character were approved of. The Committee then adjourned till Saturday.—Reuter.

ADDRESSES TO MAHATMAJI

—:o:—

BY KARACHI MUNICIPALITY AND STUDENTS AND COLLEGIANS

KARACHI, Jan. 24.

Tht Karachi Municipality has decided to give Mahatma Gandhi a civic welcome and present him with an address of welcome when he arrives here on February 1st.

The students of various schools and colleges in Karachi held a meeting last night and decided to present Mahatma Gandhi with an address and a purse. Elaborate preparations for Mahatma Gandhi's reception are now in hand.—A. P.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS', ASSOCIATION.)

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 12 3
Jecob	,,	0 12 6
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 3
Moon	,,	0 12 3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 6
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	,,	1 0 6
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 9
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 3
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 3
Ganga Ghat	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No.5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 0
David	,,	1 1 0
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Dinshaw Gaumukh	,,	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH + Quality.		
Swan Finaly	,,	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 9
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 9
Sakuntla	,,	0 15 9
Manekji (Kunda)	,,	0 15 0
Globe	,,	0 0 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0 15 3
Maher	,,	0 15 9
Kachhwa	,,	0 15 9
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9	Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 3
Jecob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yard.		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century	,,	1 0 6
Jecob	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 3
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 15 0
GABRUN No. 5124. Hindustan	,,	
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 2 0
MARKIN JAPAN		
4488	,,	13 1 0
8810	,,	11 1 0
9898	,,	11 1 0
9797	,,	9 9 0
4400	,,	0 0 0
BLACK CHEAK.		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 4 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Framji	,,	1 3 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA.	Yards 5 to 9	
Chhawani	Per lb.	0 0 0
China	,,	1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 1 0
Simplex	,,	1 0 0
	Yards 10	
Chhawani	Per lb.	
China	,,	
Moon	,,	
Phoenix	,,	
Maher	,,	
Simplex	,,	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

We have to report a steady market throughout the week both for ready and forward positions and with importers buying back White Javas March shipment, rates for this position improved one anna six pies per cwt. About 2,500 tons were bought back at Rs. 8-8-6 to Rs. 8-10 F. B. Harbour terms while the new Japanese firm sold 500 tons at the same price afterwards one Jewish firm was seller at this price, but no business was reported. There was free offering of B. R. B. crystals and a small business was done in February-March at Rs. 8-9-6 to Rs. 8-10 F. B. Harbour terms. Generally the tone of the market was quiet, dealers do not wish to go into any fresh contracts at present. New crop is quite neglected and we have no business to report.

Java reported a steady market with a small rise of an eighth of a guilder in old crop and no change in new crop with small business passing.

Karachi and Calcutta reported a steadier market. Importers were buying back in those markets also with small business passing.

American Terminals reported highest on the 22nd instant quoting 2.06, 2.16 and 2.20 for March, May and July and reported lowest on the 19th instant quoting 2.01, 2.11 and 2.17 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 19th instant quoting 12s. 5-1|4d., 12s. 4-1|2d., and 12s. 7-1|2d. for March, May and August and reported lowest on the 21st instant quoting 12s. 1|4d., 12s. 3-3|4d., and 12s. 6-3|4d. for positions.

The following are the B[illegible]s and stocks:—

T. M. O. Ready Rs. 13-[illegible] 12s.
7-1|2d. F. B. Harbour, stoc[illegible] bags.
T. M. O. January Rs. 8[illegible] to 12s.
6d. F. B. Harbour.
T. M. O. February Rs.[illegible] 12s.
8d. F. B. Harbour.
T. M. O. March Rs.[illegible] 12s.
9-1|2d. F. B. Harbour.
T. M. O. July-Sept. [illegible]l to
12s. 5d. F. B. Harbour
Brown Ready Rs. 12[illegible] 4d.
F. B. Harbour stocks
Arrivals:—
S. S. Querimba w[illegible] Java
sugars.

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An Amazing Elixir of Life indicated in Lassitude Tropical Debility; Dyspepsia; Kidney and Liver troubles; Anaemia; Blood impurities; Impotency; Sexual or Semina! weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Absolutely free from animal products and those habit forming drugs and worthless excitants which ruin the system. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk. Liniment for local weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless, V.P. P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—Good to Neurasthenic patient, Mr. H. Carter, Bombay:—Quite a marvel. S. A. Rao, Esq., M. A., Deputy Collector, Vellore:—Done me considerable good. S. Lane, Esq., Rangoon.—I cannot live without Nervinus. Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur and Mihijam. Tele. Add. "Chemists"—Bhagalpur or from Thomson and Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay Konkar Brothers & Co., Poona City, Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad, A. Roy, & Co., Baroda, and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

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PANDIT KRIPARAM, ..
8, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia, Dist. HOWRAH.

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

Sharda's Popular Production

FAIRY OF THE FLUTE

Beautiful Love Romance

Featuring

Indian Douglas Fairbanks

Master VITHAL and Miss LOBO

Hair-raising and Awe-inspiring Stunts

Also STAGE DANCE by

Miss Mohini (EKBAL)

who comes on the Stage after a long time.

Beautiful Voice—Classical Dance—Sweet Song with Pleasant Music.

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—:o:—

A MINISTER'S APOLOGIA

PLEA FOR THOROUGH PHYSICAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

Presiding over the annual sports and prize distribution ceremony of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, on Thursday evening, Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, the Minister of Education, laid emphasis on the need of imparting religious and moral instruction in Indian schools. While admitting that the Physical Culture Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay was proceeding at a snail's pace he congratulated the Principal of the Elphinstone High School for the introduction of regular and compulsory physical training in the school.

100-YEARS' OLD SCHOOL.

At the outset an interesting programme of athletic sports was gone through, of which, not the least impressive and spectacular was the "mass drill" in which over a thousand students took part. Mr. V. H. Anklesaria, the Principal of the school, then extended a warm welcome to the guests. He stated that the Elphinstone High School was now more than 100 years old, and had played a great part in the life of the City. Tracing the progress of the school in various departments, he went on to say that although the rest of the schools in the City were clamouring for compulsory physical training, and the Committee appointed by the Government was marching at a snail's pace, the Elphinstone School had already introduced regular and compulsory physical training in the first three standards of the School. Besides, it had introduced commercial subjects and a carpentary class. Its immediate need, he submitted, was accommodation to hold these classes, and he hoped the Minister of Education would give his sympathetic consideration towards raising a structure or a building for these classes.

DO NOT IGNORE THE "SOUL".

In giving away the prizes to the winners, the Chairman heartily congratulated the Principal for the all round progress done by the School. The Elphinstone High School, he said, had the best of traditions in the Presidency, and he was glad it was being kept. He admitted that the Committee appointed by the Government to enquire into the question of physical training was proceeding at a snail's pace, and felt that its recommendations would be no better than what the Elphinstone High School had already done. He had only one suggestion to make to the School, and that was, that a school while looking to the development of the 'mind' and 'body' of the young should not ignore the 'soul'. He felt that religious and moral education ought to be imparted in Indian schools on a greater scale.

With a vote of thanks, the function came to a close.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

The appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice W. T. W. Baker, I.C.S., to be a Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Louis C. Crump, Kt., is approved.

Khan Saheb Shaikh Amir Shaikh Amin to be Superintending in the office of the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency.

Khan Bahadur Hormasji Pestonji Chahewala to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Mr. Edalji Byramsha Hodiwala, resigned.

Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, District Superintedent of Police, Panch Mahals, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 2nd April 1929.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S., on relief to act as Commissioner, Southern Division, vice Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for two months and 15 days followed by leave on half average pay for four months and 24 days with effect from 13th February 1929 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved vice Rao Saheb Bhimbhai M. Desai retired.

Mr. B. S. Patel, Professor of Agricultural College, Poona, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gujarat.

Mr. V. G. Gokhale, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, to be Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona.

Mr. H. G. Baluch to be Assistant Professor of Dairying and Manager, Civil Dairy, Poona, and to remain seconded.

Mr. V. V. Gadgil, Acting Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Deccan Canals, to continue to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan.

Mr. G. P. Patil, District Agricultural Overseer, to continue to act as Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Deccan Canals.

Mr. E. S. Farbrother, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from 26th March 1929.

Sardar Ghulam Jilani Bijlikhan of Wat is appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay from 15th January 1929.

Captain T. C. Crichton, M.C., 3rd Cavalry, to be Commandant, of the Governor's Body Guard, with effect from the 17th January 1929, vice Major H. de N. Lucas.

Dr. H. D. Kalapesi, has been appointed temporarily as Medical Officer, Thar Parkar, Mirpurkhas, from 4th January 1929.

Dr. R. H. Hiranandani, has been placed on general duty, Civil Hospital, Hyderabad (Sind), from 1st January 1929.

Dr. J. L. Pinto, Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, is granted leave on average pay for eight months out of India followed by leave on half average pay for four months from 1st March 1929.

Mr. R. Haines, Executive Engineer, Western Nara Division, is granted, leave on average pay for five months and 18 days combined with leave on half average pay for two months and three days from 12th March 1929.

Mr. E. C. Henriques, Assistant Architect, to act as Consulting Architect to Government, vice Mr. A. J. A. Illingworth, granted leave with effect from 15th April 1929 or subsequent date of relief.

Mr. D. Healy, Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, is granted leave on average pay for six months and six days with effect from the 3rd May 1929 or the of relief.

Mr. J. S. Kadri, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, is appointed as Educational Inspector, Central Division, with the general charge of the post of Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, as a temporary measure from date of relief.

Mr. N. A. Kadri, Officiating Head Master, Urdu Training School, Ahmedabad to officiate as Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, N. D.

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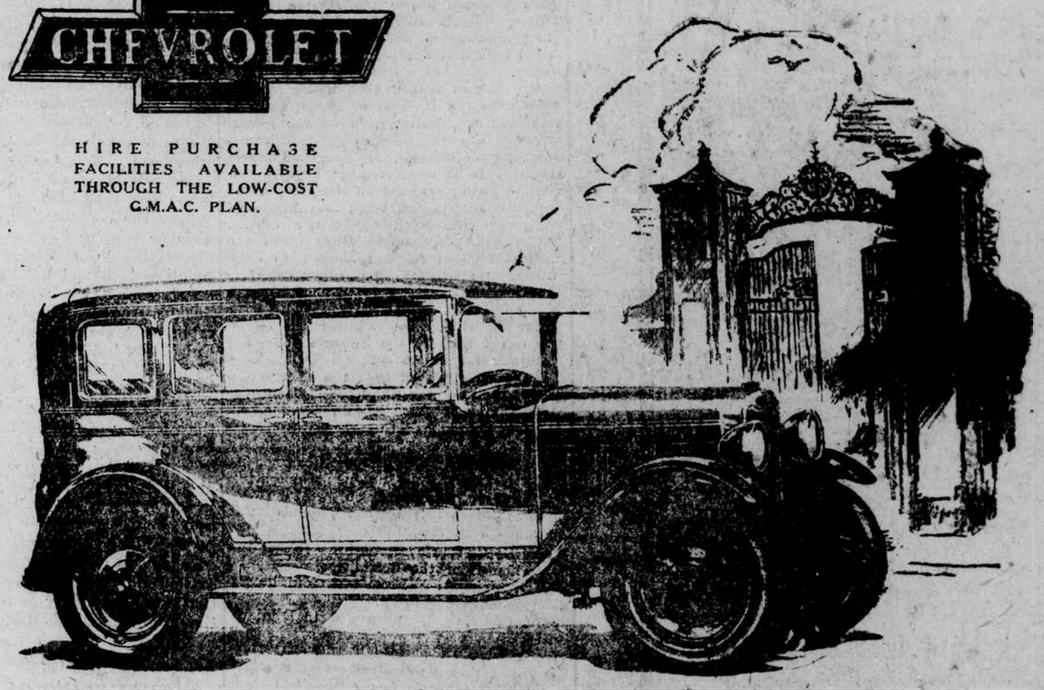

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WOMAN'S FATAL FALL.

How a young Hindu woman lost her life while drying clothes was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Thursday. The evidence showed that Laxmibai Trikamlal (17) residing on the fifth floor of Hanuman Building, Lamington Road, was hanging some wet clothes standing on a stool on Wednesday afternoon when she overbalanced herself and fell from the fifth floor on the pavement below. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died soon after admission. The jury returned a returned a verdict of accidental death.

RAILWAY BOSSES' ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE RANK AND FILE

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD RAILWAYMEN'S PROTEST

BARDOLI SARDAR ADDRESSES MEN ON DIGNITY OF LABOUR

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 24.

A large meeting of European and Indian drivers, firemen and other members of the Loco Running and Shed staff was held last night at Kankaria (Ahemedabad) under the presidency of Mr. Vallabhai Patel.

The drivers and others placed their individual and general grievances before Mr. Patel with a view to his sending a representation to the Agent on their behalf. They also expressed dissatisfaction at the recent move on the part of the authorities to form District Staff Committees. They maintained that they did not want such Staff Committees when they already had their Association which was working for the whole staff and was recognised by the Agent.

SJT. VALLABHAI ON DIGNITY OF LABOUR.

Mr. Patel in the course of a long speech laid stress on the need of thorough organisation, uity and discipline. He said that world forces were at work and if the railwaymen wanted to form their own organisations they should be allowed, nay encourged, to do so. He urged them to realise the dignity of manhood and labour and learn to unite and resist wrong whatever and wherever it was. He pointed out that workmen all over the world in full consciousness of their rights were fighting for justice and said that if their fight was successful it was due mainly to their organisations.

Organisations in this country were still young and needed time and experience but they need not go through all the process had gone through. Their experience of the various processes would serve as a safe guide.

Referring to the discontent of the staff as a result of the proposal to form Staff Committees and a General Staff Committee Mr. Partel said that he, too, was surprised at it. If the object of the Agent was to get the staff, to combine for their welfare what else was the object of the Association? He urged the staff to tell their officers that they did not want these committees and to support and strengthen the Association. Mr. Patel said that in spite of the Association they would get nothing if they did not learn to unite in a perfect spirit of comradeship. He personally did not count on numbers so much as on the right type of person.

Mr. Manilal Kothari explained the purport of Mr. Patel's speech in Gujarati to the labour staff which had assembled in large numbers and assured them that their various grievences and demands would be forwarded to the Agent.

SUPPORT THE ASSOCIATION.

The following resolution was then unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of drivers, shunters, firemen, fitters and others of the Loco Running and Shed staff is emphatically of opinion that it is in the interest of all railwaymen to support the Association which has been working for the last eight years and which has by its persistent efforts been officially recognised by the Agent.

It is further of opinion that it is highly detrimental to the interests of railwaymen generally to support directly or indirectly any other institutions such as District Staff Committees and the General Staff Committees and advices all to refrain from taking part in the formation of such committees. It also advices the staff all over the line to refrain from associating with or taking any assistance from such committees wherever they exist as it is bound to create conflict between the Association and such committees and thereby weaken the cause of the staff.—A. P.

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C. P. MINISTRY IN MAKING

—:o:—

GROVERNOR CALLS MR. RAGHVENDRAO

HARTOG COMMITTEE AND EDUCATION MINISTER

NAGPUR, Jan. 24.

At to-day's meeting of the Central Provinces Legislative Council Mr. Jaiswal asked whether any officers of Government gave evidence before the Hartog Committee, whether they were allowed travelling alloawances and whether they were called back and not permitted to give evidence.

Mr. Gowan replied that under instructions from the Director of Public Instruction and in anticipation of the formal orders of Government Syed Zaffar Hussein, Inspector of Schools, Hoshangabad, proceeded t Delhi on November 11 with a view to giving evidence on the 15th. Subsequently he was instructed that he should not give evidence pending further orders. As he had proceeded to Delhi under a misapprehonsion he was allowed to draw travelling allowance. No other officer of the Government want to give evidence.

WHO CALLED HIM BACK?

Mr. Jaiswal asked whether the officer was called back at the instance of the Minister for Education.

Mr. Gowan replied that the officer was called back by the Governor-in-Council.

Mr. Jaiswal: Was it on the ground of non-co-operation with the Simon Commission?

Mr. Gowan deplied that the Governor-in-Council was certainly not non-co-operating with the Simon Commission.

Mr. Jaiswal: On what grounds was he called back then?

Mr. Gowan: He received no formal information from the Committee.

Mr. Jaiswal: From when did he get the instuction?

Mr. Gowan: He proceeded to Delhi in anticipation of the orders of Government. He received unofficial instructions from the Director of Public Instruction that he would be required to give evidence.

Mr. Mehta: Was the director in correspondence wit the Hartog Committee?

Mr. Gowan: The Director was in informal correspondence.

Mr. Mehta: Has the Director the power to tell subordinates to go outside the Province without the sanction of Government?

Mr. Gowan: No sir.

MINISTRY MAKING.

The Council is discussing non-official resolutions.

Mr. Raghavendrarao was invited to see the Governor this morning, probably with a view to ascertaining the strength of his party. Negotiations are going on for the formation of a new Ministry.

RAIZADA HANSRAJ

RETURNS TO LALAJI'S SEAT IN ASSEMBLY

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

Raizada Hansraj, a Congress nominee, has been elected by an overwhelming majority to the vacancy in the Legislative Assembly created by the Death of Lala Lajpat Rai. Dr. Nandlal, Independent, who opposed Raizada Hansraj forfeits his security. Raizada Hasary received 1961 votes, and Dr. Nandlal 136. 28 votes were held invalid.—A. P.

MAGADHI HINDI DICTIONARY

Mr. G. K. Nariman writes:—

Pandit Hargovindas' Prakrit Sanskrit Dictionary is now well known and indispensible to students of the Jain and kindred faiths. We have received part 4 of the production of the Calcutta Professor who is a pride of scholarly Gujarat and upon whom was confirmed the coveted title Nyaya-Vyakarana-tirth. The Jains are to be congratulated on the way in which they help the publication of their religious works, some of which are of great historical importance. It will be a misfortune if the introduction of this fourth volume is confined to Hindi. The list of works of reference, which is prefixed, shows the formidable amount of labour which the author has undertaken and accomplished. The philological material is scientifically treated by the Pandit who knows, but does not use the English language. We do not think even Dr. Grierson or his colleagues on the Continent would despisa our Pandit's views on Pali, Paishachi, Ardha-Magadhi, Magadhi, Jain Maharastri and other provincial idioms which were at one time current in India either contemporaneously or successfully. One fact which strikes the ordinary reader is the closeness of these dialects. They are more akin to each other than Italian to French and Spanish to Potuguese. How comparatively easy therefore, it would be for our Indian scholars to master the idioms of expression which were utilised by the Buddhists, Jains as well as the Brahman authorities of antiquity and Middle Ages. We must look to Mr. K. B. Vakil and his colleagues who patronise this department of Indology to have an English translation of the Introduction.

KARACHI RENT ACT

RESTRICTED TO PREMISES WITH RENTAL OP RS 35 & BELOW

The "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes a Bill to restrict the increase of rent of certain premises in the Municipal District and Cantonment of Karachi. The reasons for the Bill are as follows:—

The life of the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918, expired at the end of 1928, and in order that the labourers and the artizans and other workers with limited earning may not be deprived of the protection agorded by the Rent Act, until the housing conditions which brought into existence the Rent Act, are improved, the Bill merely seeks to extend control of rents for a further period of three years ending December, 1931. In order, however, to minimize the opposition of the landlords the Bill is restricted to small premises with a rental of Rs. 35 in 1928.

Although houses of higher rental value are available and there is certain amount of adjustment already taking place by the Law of Supply and Demand, a careful enquiry has revealed the fact that the rents of small houses built of recent years are all between Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 and more for almost half the accommodation of houses under control. The condition of labouring classes paying rents of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 is all the more distressing and one cannot easily visualize the state of affairs that may arise should the protection of the Rent Act be withdrawn at a time of acute trade depression and consequent pecuniary distress through which we are passing. Moreover the increase of 50 per cent. over rents in 1916 granted by now, gives quite a reasonable return on the investments and as such leaves hardly any cause of complaint on part of landlords to the continuance of minimum control of rents. However, the continuance of the Act is not likely to be necessary after this further term of three years as the public bodies are getting alive to their responsibilities and the Karachi Municipality, for instance, have already made programme of building houses for their employees and are considering scheme for labouring classes of population.

Section 2 confines the operation of the Bill to the City of Karachi only. Section 3 defines meaning of various provisions of the Bill. Section 4, 5 and 6 are designed to simplify matters by giving powers to Controller and Committee to fix rents and dispose off appeals and minor matters to avoid litigation. Section 7 restricts raising rents in contravention of the Act. Sections 8 and 10 allow landlords an increase on account of improvements carried out by him and additional taxes paid by him respectively. Section 11 provides notice for increase of rent as defined in clauses 8 and 10. Section 12 makes fine, premium, etc., as tribute illegal. Section 13 affords security of tenure, but prevents sub-letting on part of tenants. Section 14 provides safeguards against spurious ejections secured by the landlords. Section 15 imposes penalty in case where landlords take into their heads to disturb the easements and tamper with any essential services. Section 16 enables tenants to recover excess rents paid for six months. Section 18 gives power to Controller to call for information and summon evidences. Section 19 empowers Controller to enter in buildings to make enquiries.

Section 20 gives to the Governor-in-Council the usual rule-making powers. Section 23 enables tenants to recover amounts wrongly paid. Section 24 simply clarifies cases in which landlord cannot increase rents. Section 25 provides penalty for receiving rents in excess of standard rent. Section 26 requires Controller's certificate in suits filed in Court.

M. L. C.'S VISIT SAKRAND FARM

—:o:—

TANDO ZAMINDARS' REPRESENTATION

CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE WEIR URGED

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 24.

The party of members of the Bombay Legislative Council that has visited Sukkur Barrage returned here yesterday evening by special train after visiting the Government Agricultural Farm at Sakrand on the way.

On alighting here the party was entertained by Messrs. Kamilshah, Noormohmed and Mahomedshah Sindhi members of the Council and some zamindars of the Tando Division who also submitted a representation urging the construction of a protective weir or smaller barrage at Jherruck to protect the lower Sind canals like the Fuleli system and the Karachi District canal from any adverse effects of the Sukkur Barage. Mr. Dadubhai Desai replied expressing sympathy with the Fuleli Zamindars.

FULELI ZAMINDARS' ASSOCIATION.

The Zamindars of the Fuleli canal system who apprehended trouble after the opening of the Sukkur Barrage system of canals have formed the Fuleli Zamindars' Association as distinct from the Tando Division Association. While in agreement with the latter Association as to the necessity for another protective barrage to counteract any adverse effects of the Sukkur Barrage on Lower Sindh, the Fuleli Association urges that the project for the widening of the Fuleli Canal should be started immediately.—A. P.

SMUGGLING OF OPIUM

KHALASIS HEAVILY SENTENCED

On the charge of smuggling cocaine, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay sentenced on Thursday three 'Khalasis' employed on board S. S. 'Canara' to various terms of imprisonment. Pachonalli Mahomed Shami, the first accused was sentenced to four months hard labour while Karmatalli Kamaralli and Abdul Azez Assabuddin, the second and the third accused were awarded two months rigorous imprisonment each. The cocaine was ordered to be confiscated.

The case for the prosecution it will be recalled was that on the 5th instant Inspector Hudson of the Excise Department on receipt of certain informati sent his peon Mahomed Majid and another man with Rs. 8800 on board S. S. "Canara to negotiate the purchase of a quantity cocaine suspected to be in possession of some of the members of the crew. While the cocaine was being weighed out, Inspector Hudson. raided the ship and arrested the three accused together with a tin of cocain weighing 51 ounces.

In the course of the proceedings, the accused made allegations against the Captain of the ship and pleaded that they only acted as tools in his hands.

His worship found the accused guilty and in view of the difficulty experienced in detecting such crimes passed a deterrent sentence.

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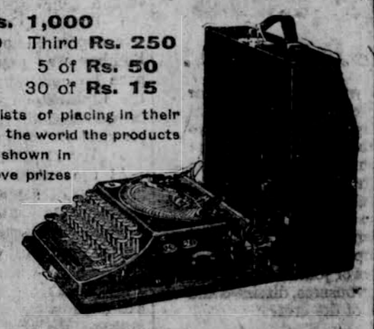

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OUR NEIGHBOUR, MARS

QUESTIONS OF LIFE AN D INTELLIGENCE

—:o:—

EFFORTS TO PROBE THE GREAT SECRET

That most thought-provoking of planets, Mars, is now nearer to the earth than it has been since the autumn of 1926, and nearer than it will be for several years.

"Is there life on Mars?" continues, of course, to be the greatest of many questions which astronomers are seeking to answer. The evidence for and against the theory of a race of Martians is reviewed below by Dr. R. L. Waterfield, the Astronomical Correspondent of the "Daily News". He shows, as he says, to what extent speculation about them is legitimate and to what extent it is "pure humbug."

The planet Mars is now at its nearest to the earth. You can see it on any fine evening rising about sunset over the eastern horizon, culminating in its highest point about midnight in the south, and sinking to its setting in the west at dawn

With the exception of the planet Jupiter, which is high in the south in the evening, and of the Dog-Star, Sirius, which rises later than Mars in the south-east, Mars is the brightest object in the sky and if you still have any uncertainty in recognising it, all your doubts will be removed by its very definitely ruddy colour.

KNOWN FACTS.

Mars is a quarter of the size of the earth: its diameter, which is known within about 10 miles, is 4,215 miles. In the telescope it presents a small circular disc of a rosy pink colour, on which are scattered dark greenish markings. At either pole it is surmounted by a dazzling white cap. As on the earth there are seasons: midsummer of one of its hemispheres occurring at the same time as midwinter in the opposite hemisphere; but since its year is twice as ours, the planet taking two of our years to travel round the sun, all its seasons are about twice as long as our seasons.

The white caps at the two poles are known to be snow. During the southern summer the southern cap melts and grows very small, while the northern cap is again deposited and grows larger, since it is then winter in the northern hemisphere

The perfect regularity and seasonal nature of these changes in the dark markings have led to the practically certain conclusion that they are composed of vegetation, which flourishes and becomes green when the summer brings water from the melting poles, and then fades and grows brown or yellow as winter again sets in.

The pink areas on Mars which occupy the greater part of its surface appear to be unfertile regions, mere deserts. As we shall presently see, they are crossed here and there by dusky streaks which, because they undergo precisely similar seasonal changes as the main dusky markings, are believed to be narrow belts of vegetation. These are the so-called "canals."

By means of the spectroscope—an instrument which can be used to determine the nature of a gas through which light is passing—the presence of both oxygen and water vapour has been detected in Mars' atmosphere. The spectroscope would also indicate that the atmosphere at the surface of the planet has somewhere between one tenth and one quarter the pressure of our own atmosphere. Under such conditions we ourselves could not exist: but we must remember that these figures cannot be taken very literally, and in the second place that there is no known reason why organisms should not become accustomed to exist under such low atmospheric pressures.

Measurements of the temperature at Mars's urface show that the tempera'ture in the temperat eand tropical regions is well above freezing point and may reach about 50 deg. Fahrenheit.

ON THE "DRY" SIDE.

Thus generally conditions on Mars are not so very different from what they are the whole and the atmosphere is probably tht whole and the atmosphere is probably rarer than it is on our highest mountains. But there is one big difference: on Mars there one no oceans. Water, apparently, is very scarce.

Of this much, therefore, we are practically certain: the conditions in Mars are such as to be capable of supporting life of a sort, and, further, there is life at least in the form of vegetation. The further question as to whether there is intelligent life on Mars cannot yet be answered with any certainty at all. There are, however, certain appearances in connection with the so-called "canals" and certian rather remarkable changes occurring in the outlines of the dark green markings which are taken by some as evidence of an intelligent race of beings living on the planet.

Running out of the regions of vegetation and traversing the rosy pink deserts are curious straight dusky streaks. That they also represent fertile belts of vegetation there is little doubt, but what is remarkable about them is their straightness. Unfortunately they are so close to the limit of what one can see that one is doubtful of what exactly in them one does see. Some maintain that they are many of them, almost geometrically fine lines of mathematical straightness; others, again, claim that they are diffuse and fairly wide and, when the observing conditions are specially good, are broken up into discontinuous lumps and spots. In my opinion, the "canauls" do leave one with an impression of some thing a little unnatural.

According to Lowell the gradual disappearence during past ages of water from Mars has led among the Marthians to the development of a system which insures the strictest water economy. The water that still remains is largely deposited on the winter ice sheet at the poles. When in summer the snows melt the water is conveyed through artificially constructed channels to the fertile regions. At the same time the ground on either bank of these channels is fertilised, and it is the vegetation growing upon the banks of the artificiael channels which appears to us as those dusy streaks, the so-called "canals."

LARGE SCALE "ROTATION."

There is another piece of evidence that has been put forward in favour of intelligent life on Mars. That is the curious way in which certain regions of vegetation may persist unchanged in shape and position for may years, then be replaced by a different configuration for another period of years, and then again reappear identically as they were in the first instance. This is very difficult to explain as any natural phenomenon, and the suggestion has been put forward that it may represent the fallowing of land on a large scale. But it is dangerous to take the suggestions too seriously. The only way to come to any conclusion is to continue to observe Mars over a long period of time.

The business of wireless communication is probably rather futile. It seems to me that we can have no means at present of certainly identifping any signal received.

SCHOOL FOR BLIND AT BARODA

—:o:—

PROTEST AT CONTEMPLATED CLOSING

Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati writes:—

Friends of the defectives, particularly the blind and deaf-mutes have read with pain the intimation conveyed in the Gujarati issue of the "Sayaji Vijaya" of Baroda, dated 17th instant that H. H. the Gaikwar's Government contemplate closing their Baroda school for the Blind and Deaf and amalgamating it with the School at Mehesana. Whatever be the considerations which have prompted the Government to do so, friends of the defectives all over India look upon the step as highly retrograde. The Baroda Government have been so far successful in their educational and medical schemes as to wipe off blindness and deafness from their State which if our information be correct is as appallingly great as in the mainland of India.

We have again stronger reasons to request the Divan Saheb and His Highness the Maharaja Saheb himself to revise their decision. The presence of 40 pupils justifies its existence. That a school for the defectives implies much uphill work all over the world and more so in India is what H. H. is so well aware of. That he should have been the first to be friend the late Dr. Nilkanthrai the father of blind education in India at least on this side shows what a tender heart he has for our infirms. That soon after he should have pioneered a scheme of relief which brought into being the two schools for the defectives at Baroda and Mehesana marks his sympathy for them. The schools have passed through their trying periods. They have to His Highness's credit slowly and steadily grown. Those dark days of uphill work are coming to a close. The dawn reveals itself in their slow yet certain growth. It seems so strange that this information should come at a time when H. H. is maturing his plans for the Baroda University. Stranger still it seems to us as expenditure incurred is only some Rs. 1000 a year. It may be a problem of retrenchment, but the step if taken really offer little relief. The first step in the link is lost. It puts an end to the idea of defective relief so far as Baroda and its districts round about are concerned. Amalgamation implies movement of pupils, not the ordinary sighted ones, but the blind and the deaf whose handicaps are enough to deprive them of what may plainfully prove to be a pure pious resolution, as the poverty and ignorance, indifference and apathy that have made them blind and deaf is alike likely to prevent them from going to Mehesana. To us it seems that His Highness will be making a greater saving in the State by continuing the school and helping it to popularise its existence than by leaving the pupils, who have by education been trained some way to look upon life differently, to the mere mercy of professional beggars or to those dark dismal corners in homes where worklessness eats away life, and the idea of neglected even by the nearest and dearest ones so depresses the human mind that life loses all its relish.

H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore and his mother the Junior Maharani, who left for Calcutta on December 8, have returned at Trivandrum.

Lieut.-Col. Crosthwaite, the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, returned from Cochin to Trivandrum.

A Trivandrum message says:—Mr. Watts, the Dewan, is back at the headquarters after a fortnight's holiday.

Lady Sykes attended an "At Home" given by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 24th January.

Lady Sykes attended a Committee meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society on Thursday, the 24th January.

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